Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

From the Boston Post.

Memories.

Sing me the simple ballad strain
 That pleased my heart in days of yore,
When earth seemed void of care and pain
 And all was bright my way before—
Whose music, like the dews of night
 That cheer the heart of summer flowers,
Checked youthful passion's fiery might
 And gave to virtue nobler powers.

Although a devious sea of years
 Hath rolled its griefs and toils between—
Although the present scene appears,
 And we ourselves, not what has been—
Although the wrinkled brow betrays
 The deeply written trace of care,
And the bright lines of careless days
 No longer find a station there;
Sing me the song that once you sang,
 While I sit waiting at your knee,
The tones distilling from your tongue
 Shall set my care bound spirit free;
'Twill wander through that distant past,
 Revel amid those scenes again,
Known ere it's sun was overcast
 By aught of gloom or aught of pain;
When innocence dwelt in the bowers
 All consecrate to love and truth,
When life's new spring-light cheered the hours
 That made the calendar of youth.

Let others love the mightier strain,
 The brilliant gems of studied art,
Oh let me hear that song again
 Whose melody first won my heart.

EIGHTY-THREE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Broken Merchant.

OR A FEW HINTS TO THE LADIES.

CHAPTER I.

"Will you take another cup of coffee?" said Mrs. M. to her husband, as he leaned, in an abstracted manner, over the breakfast table.

"No, I thank you," he answered, in a half peevish tone, and rising abruptly, took his hat and left the room.

To the eye of the careless observer that house was the abode of plenty, contentment and happiness. Mr. M. had been married about two years. His wife,—one of a thousand,—and one little, smiling cherub, who was beginning to exhibit those winning and playful ways that parents, of all others, find so very attractive. And if their establishment was not splendid, according to the ideas of modern nabobs, there was something throughout which bespoke the refinement and elegance of the owners. They knew how to apply and enjoy rationally the wealth wherewith Providence had blessed them. The time they had spent together had rather strengthened than diminished their attachment, formed as it was, on mutual worth and highly cultivated endowments.

But to return: Mrs. M. followed the retreating form of her husband with an anxious and tearful eye, and then leaning her head upon her hand, gave vent to her agonized feelings in a flood of tears. She did not hope for her husband's return before the hour for dinner, and having for several days marked his altered demeanor, she had in vain striven to fathom the cause, and had hoped ere this to have had some explanation; it was plain he shunned her society, and for the first time shut her out from his confidence. Yet he was certainly not at ease, and evidently anxious to evade any conversation on the subject. She had preserved her equanimity, nay, even appeared gay, in his presence; but now that she was alone, her long suppressed anxiety broke forth in an agony it took her long to subdue. Yet she had in some measure regained her tranquility, when Mr. M. suddenly entered. His heart smote him for his conduct to his wife,—yet he dreaded to tell her that he was a—bankrupt!

He knew her worth and her confiding tenderness, but he wished her dream of happiness to last as long as possible, and he in vain essayed to tell her unshrinkingly that an unfortunate speculation had reduced them from affluence to poverty. Yet the traces of anxiety and suffering which lingered on the countenance of Mrs. M. determined him, and seating himself beside her, he made a candid and full disclosure of his altered fortunes.

"And is this all?" said Mrs. M. in a gay tone; "is it the loss of a few thousands,—the probable sacrifice of a few superfluities, that you have feared to tell me?"

"But consider, Helen," said Mr. M., "you as yet know nothing of poverty from actual comforts of life,—we feel that there is more of bitterness than poetry in his actual presence."

"We shall see," she said gaily, and seating herself by the piano poured forth such a glad strain of harmony that Mr. M. himself yielded to its influence, and confessed that they might even yet be very happy.

"But," said he, "should you be compelled to relinquish even this—"

"Then my voice will be left—see how I can sing." And she did sing so sweetly that she convinced even her skeptic husband that something there was that poverty could not rob them of. He felt relieved already of half his misfortunes, now that his wife knew his circumstances, and bore his altered fortunes so calmly. He ate his dinner with composure, and returning to his store set himself to a thorough investigation of his affairs. He found them not so bad as he at first feared; and though his business must be suspended, and his style of living contracted, yet he hoped to pay all his debts, and trusted to the future to retrieve the present.

Such were his communications to Mrs. M.—"And yet," he said, "when I think of the advantages you must relinquish—the privations you may yet have to encounter, I confess my spirit sometimes misgives me at the prospect."

"We will see," said Mrs. M. "First here is a large house for three of us; I have often tho't in passing a neat, snug house, how comfortable it looked."

"Well."

"Then, here is a quantity of useless furniture which I can seldom trust a servant to keep in order. Some are careless, and some do not know how. Then, the house and furniture disposed of, we shall not want the servants—another perplexity gone, we shall not be expected to give parties and dinners—another material item in the vexations of life. Again, in our snug little house, none but our *real* friends will ever take the trouble to find us out—more time saved.—So, you perceive, on every hand we must be gainers."

But, though Mrs. M.'s affection for her husband, and her own excellent understanding, prompted her to treat her present posture of affairs so lightly, and tho' she held herself ready to make any sacrifice with cheerfulness which circumstances might require, yet she knew and felt keenly that the draught which adversity compels us to swallow is indeed bitter. She knew enough of society to be well aware that in the circle which prosperity draws around us, there are always some who look with envious eyes on our condition, and would exult at our fallen fortunes; but, whatever she felt, she saw that her husband felt more, and resolved that no repinings on her part should add one atom to his perplexities.

CHAPTER II.

Ring, ding! went the bell, at an early hour, at the house of Miss Deborah Greenwood; and the servant ushered in Mrs. Marshall.

"Have you heard the news?" said she, after a few preliminaries.

"What news?"

"Oh, only that Mr. M. has failed—positively lost every thing!—a great speculator, they say. But, do you know that it is hinted that his habits are in secret, quite dissipated, and that he has lost heavy sums at the gaming table?"

"But," chimed in Miss Greenwood, "what is to become of poor Mrs. M.? she will have to lower her pretensions, I'm thinking."

"After all, it is no such *great pity*," observed Mrs. Marshall; "I never could see what there was in her, more than in any other folks, that every one should go mad about Mrs. M.'s good taste, and Mrs. M.'s good temper, and Mrs. M.'s surpassing abilities. Trust me, that when it is known that Mrs. M. is poor, she will be no more courted than any of us."

This very charitable tete-a-tete was interrupted by the arrival of another visitor—Mrs. Bell. She had more genuine kindness in her nature, and heard of Mr. M.'s misfortunes with unfeigned regret, not excepting his habits of dissipation and the suggestions of wanton extravagance on the part of Mrs. M. "I have been a frequent visitor at their house," said Mrs. Bell, "at all hours, and have thought their domestic arrangements among the best I have ever seen; and I have looked upon them as a pattern of conjugal happiness."

After a few minutes spent in miscellaneous conversation, Mrs. Bell apologized for her short stay, saying that "as she had but just heard of Mrs. M.'s misfortunes, she felt inexcusable in appearing to neglect her—at a time, too, when her mind must be exceedingly sensitive on the subject."

"Just like yourself," said Mrs. Marshall, "and by your leave I will bear you company—for really I am quite curious to see how she carries herself at present."

"And I, too," said Miss Greenwood, "as the morning is fine, will be of your party."

We will not scan more minutely the motives which severally prompted the trio as they started together for a call on Mrs. M. They found her at home, dressed neatly but plainly, and were received with so much politeness and cheerfulness, and she conversed with so much affability and even vivacity, that Mrs. Marshall and Miss Greenwood often exchanged glances, as much as to say, "Poor thing! she either does not know her husband's condition, or hopes to conceal it." Not so Mrs. Bell: as the others rose to depart, she excused herself for remaining by the remark, that as Mrs. M. was fortunately alone, and not having any particular engagement, she would spend the day with her.

This was a most welcome communication to Helen; for she felt that the judgment and experience of Mrs. Bell would materially aid her in maturing her private plans for the future. To her, therefore, she made a plain and candid statement of their circumstances; adding that though Mr. M. hoped, by giving up all his effects, to satisfy all just demands, yet there would be but a slender pittance left, and that considerable time must elapse before he could be again engaged in any profitable business.

"And now, my dear friend," continued Mrs. M., "I am going to communicate a little plan of my own, which, in Mr. M.'s present state of feeling, I have deemed best not to communicate to him; for he is not yet sufficiently reconciled to his condition to think calmly of my submitting to any exertion for a livelihood. But, why not? I know of no laws of equity which fixes a stigma on any effort a wife may make, however severely the husband's ingenuity may be taxed.—Briefly, then, I have thought of turning to some account those accomplishments which some have thought proper to compliment me on possessing. I think I could be content in a small house in a less expensive part of the town, and that besides attending to our little domestic duties, I could find leisure to instruct a few young ladies in music and drawing. And I must throw myself upon the generosity of my friends for patronage."

Mrs. Bell warmly seconded the views of her friend, and promised to use the utmost of her influence in her behalf.

CHAPTER III.

It was a pleasant morning in the month of June, when Mrs. Bell's carriage drove up to a small but genteel-looking house in the upper part of the city, and having alighted, gave orders to the coachman not to call for her until evening.

She was shown into a neat parlor, where a genteel and happy-looking woman was engaged with a group of young ladies, whom she was instructing in some elegant fancy work; but as the lesson seemed nearly concluding, she begged that she might not be any interruption to her and gently seating herself on the sofa, took a leisure survey of the scene around her. The apartment to some would have seemed plainly furnished, but yet there was such an air of elegance and refinement throughout, that it puzzled her to think of any thing lacking. Then there was such a display of neatness and order in the arrangement, that at once suggested to the mind the idea of comfort and contentment.

Mrs. M.—for she was the lady of the mansion—soon dismissed her little company, and prepared to entertain her guest with the same cheerfulness and urbanity which had distinguished her most prosperous days. I will not say she felt more happy, but it was evident the pleasing consciousness of performing her duty, and lessening the cares of a husband deservedly dear to her, more than counterbalanced the trouble of performing it. She was one who did not place her dignity in the mere equipage of wealth; and it would not have been less conspicuous even in the most abject poverty.

As the dinner hour approached, Mrs. M. apologized for a short absence, merely saying in a playful manner that her domestic establishment was not extensive. But little did her friend imagine, when the well ordered and well dressed dinner appeared, together with the neatly attired and elegant hostess, that a single servant constituted her whole establishment. At dinner Mr. M. appeared—not the dejected, broken-spirited man, but the happy husband and father, whose home was of all places on earth the one happy place for him. It was true their house was no longer the resort of promiscuous visitors; for "they lived so far, so very far up town," that it was not possible for their fashionable friends to visit them often; but then the little circle who knew and appreciated that worth which could survive the decay of fortune, made up enough of society to a couple mutually happy in each other and contented in their lot.

Months, and even years passed away; children grew up around; friends were multiplied, and wealth increased; and Mr. M. is now among the wealthiest of our citizens; but he has often declared that but for the praiseworthy magnanimity of his wife, he should never probably have risen; that if he had been met with impatience or repining, when his spirit was already goaded to madness, it had probably destroyed its elasticity forever; or if, in the commencement of his second career, he had been subjected to what might have been deemed the justifiable demands of his wife, instead of the careful husbanding of their slender resources, the road to his ascent had been rendered difficult—perhaps forever inaccessible.—*New Yorker.*

RUSSIA.

It did not need Napoleon's prediction, made in his prison-house at St. Helena, that "within less than fifty years all Europe would be republican or Cossack," to inspire the minds of men, in that division of the globe, with perpetual fear of Russia, its colossal power and supposed hostile designs. Considering the nature of its despotic institutions, so much opposed to those *now* existing west of the Vistula—considering the interests of its monarch, the absolute master of one-seventh of the earth's habitable surface, and from fifty-five to sixty millions of human souls—souls and bodies—all whose wants and sympathies are, of course, so unlike those of the free people outside—and considering, too, the geographical necessities of the empire, which are very obvious and striking, one cannot but feel that, sooner or later, the Muscovitish giant must try conclusions with the pigmies around him, or they with him—in other words that there must be a struggle between Russia and the general governments of Europe to decide the question whether Russia is—as she would put it—to enjoy her proper rights as a European power, or—as the others would express it—to rule the world, or be driven back within her original barbaric, almost Asiatic, boundaries of the early times of Peter the Great.

There is, in fact, something, at this period of human history, strange, fearful, unnatural in the picture of such an empire as that of Russia, which revives the recollection of—nay, which seems to reproduce—one of those perished monarchies of the first ages, so grand and yet so terrible, in which the King was as a god—a king of kings—ruling a court of diademed satraps who kissed the earth at his feet, and whole nations of herded slaves, who were as the dust before him in which his elephants stalked, and his war-horses pranced to battle. Assyria here lives again; here Egypt exists once more as of old. It is, to appearance, a Minas or a Sesostris, who occupies the Russian throne, and meditates one of those strokes of power and efforts of ambition which so often made those old demigods of clay, for a time, the masters of mankind. One contemplates the character of the Russian empire only to ask in wonder whether this be, indeed, the nineteenth century—the epoch of civilization—of ideas—of universal, political, and mental emancipation? Such an empire of slaves exists; and the liberty of Europe dreads it. No wonder it excludes Russia from the Mediterranean, and supports and encourages the infidels of Turkey, as a barrier against a Christian empire.

And here it is, in this question of the exclusion of Russia from the Atlantic, through the well known channel of the Hellespont, that we find the real apple of discord, the point both of interest and honor on which a conflict appears to be inevitable—so much so that it seems impossible that any ingenuity of the most pacific disposition can long prevent it. With all her immense extent and population, and her apparent thousands of miles of sea-coasts, Russia is but a great imprisoned monster shut out from the sea; and she must reach the sea—have a good, the best possible, avenue to it—before she can expect the real development of a prosperity and power, both as yet believed to be only in the germ. The Arctic Ocean, perfectly impracticable and useless from perpetual ice, profits her nothing; her whole North Pacific coast offers her only the single outlet of the sea of Ochotsk, a Hudson's-Bay-like gulf, only navigable amidst bergs and floes, during two or three months of mid-summer; from the Baltic, which is frozen up three or four months every year, she has the only real channel she enjoys for her commerce and naval vessels through the narrow waters of Denmark and Sweden into the stormiest portion of the German Ocean; the Hellespont presents an equally natural and necessary outlet from the Black Sea—*her* Black Sea, as it may be called—into the ever open navigation of the Mediterranean, and the broad and world-washing Atlantic. *That* outlet, however, is shut against Russia by the four castles of the Dardanelles, and the united jealousy of Turkey and the great European powers. To Turkey the surrender of the navigation of the Hellespont to such a power as Russia—to any power—would be destruction; it would be the grant of a highway to fleets and armies through the heart of the Moslem realm, and by—or over—the imperial Stamboul, the capital of Turkey, the metropolis of the whole Mahomedan world. Turkey has a greater right to be jealous of the approach of Russia towards the Bosphorus than the European powers; which, however, are resolved to prevent the introduction of her ships from the navy-yards of Odessa into a field of operation where the first broadside must destroy the Turkish power in Europe, (and, most probably, in Asia Minor, too.) and advance the Russian boundaries to the shores of the Archipelago and the Gulf of Venice.

And yet this right of way into the Mediterranean, which Turkey must refuse and the European powers oppose, Russia must have, or consent to remain walled up in a kind of incarceration, offensive to her pride, injurious to her interest. If she is to stop here, vain have been all the mighty advances she has made, during the last century and a half, in power, civilization, and extension of her boundary westward. This, which was an object of state, or looked forward to prospectively as such, as early as the time of Peter, is now—or soon will be—a political necessity of such vital character as to compel the Czar, rejecting all dissimulation, to act in open disregard of all opponents, with France and England at the head. He is, perhaps, already conscious of his ability to effect his purpose in despite of opposition; and, most probably, he deems this to be, as it is, his most favorable time. Austria is now, from the force of circumstances, his ally, and will assist the schemes of a power, of which, ultimately, it may prove a distinguished victim. What has he to fear from the anarchy of Prussia? from the practical impotence of France, still distracted, still revolutionary, still volcanic? or even from England, all whose ships can never prevent the march of Nicholas to Constantinople—to those Dardanelles from which he can so easily repel a naval attack—to Albania and the Morea, where, once firmly planted, not all the Nelsons and Rodneys that Britain can re-commission, not all her ships and steamers, not all her Maltas and Gibralters, could prevent him from assuming the entire naval command of the Mediterranean. The real question of Russian progress is dependent—wholly dependent—upon the ability of the Czar to maintain his power at home as the *dominus et deus* of his own enslaved people. If we can only suppose that, at this period of revolutionary epidemics, Nicholas deems his subjects free from contagion, we have much reason to believe he has selected the present moment as the favorable one for unmasking his designs against Turkey and the throne of the Padishah.

NAUTICAL ROMANCE.

In perusing our files of Chinese and East Indian papers, we have been much interested in the following romantic story of real life, which we find in the Bombay Telegraph and Courier. The heroine of the affair truly exhibited unusual qualities of mind. The Telegraph says:—

The Rainbow, from Southampton to Aden, arrived there about the 16th ult. Capt. Arnold, her late commander, died 10 days before the ship reached that port, and the chief mate was so habituated to drunkenness, that he had been confined to his cabin several times during the passage. The captain's daughter about 16 years of age, was on board, and after her father's death the 2d mate who had assumed the command, made a daring and insidious attempt to entice the young lady and run away with the ship.—She indignantly and successfully repelled all his base and dastardly attempts, and although suffering under a painful bereavement, at once rushed on the quarter deck, and made a public appeal to the ship's crew, as British seamen, and threw herself on their protection. This well judged resolution had the desired effect, the seamen (except two of their number, who were led away by the 2d mate,) declared with that manly feeling which sailors so often display, that they would to a man protect her from all harm, and told the 2d mate and their misguided shipmates in very plain terms, that if he gave the slightest molestation to their late commander's daughter, they would pitch them overboard, and any one else who dared to follow his example should share the same fate.

Miss Arnold then, with great presence of mind, begged the ship's company would grant her one especial favor. Her character, her manners, and the well timed appeal which she had already made, induced the crew to declare their assent to anything she might ask. Miss A. then said that the safety of the ship and her own security from insult could only be insured by throwing overboard that instant every drop of spirits in the ship. Without hesitation the seamen consented, and leaving no time for reflection, they forthwith got the spirits on deck and threw every drop overboard. From that time Miss Arnold had her screened cot secured near the wheel, and slept alongside the binnacle, and three of the crew kept a faithful watch around her during the remainder of the voyage, and these faithful guardians of one of our beloved country women never failed to evince the utmost respect, and preserved the most rigid decorum, honorable in every point of view to themselves, and to that charge which they had pledged themselves to undertake.

Miss Arnold wrote a statement of all these occurrences, and forwarded it to Capt. Haines on the ship's arrival, when the 2d mate and disaffected men were immediately arrested and sent to prison. The chief officer had indulged himself to such an excess, that after the Captain's death in the absence of all means of resort to his favorite stimulants, he was perfectly useless.

Miss Arnold became the welcome guest of Capt. Thomas at Aden, and every possible attention shown to this noble-minded lady by the whole society there.

Subsequent to Miss Arnold's charge against the 2d mate, Capt. Haines applied to her for a circumstantial statement of what occurred on board the Rainbow after her father's death.—The lady complied with his request immediately, and her narrative was so well and ably written, that it excited admiration on all sides. At her solicitation her father's remains were preserved in a cask of spirits, and buried at Aden the day after the ship's arrival. She had always kept his accounts. The 2d mate navigated the ship, but several of the crew knew the proper course to Aden, and all his proceedings were narrowly watched.

A YANKEE TRICK ON A HOOSIER LANDLORD.—In a quiet little Ohio village, many years ago, there was a tavern where the stages always *changed*, and the passengers *expected* to get breakfast. The landlord of said Hotel was noted for his tricks upon travellers, who were allowed to get fairly seated at the table, when the driver would blow his horn (after taking his 'horns') and sing out, 'Stage ready, gentlemen,' whereupon the passengers were obliged to hurry out and take their seats, leaving a scarcely tasted breakfast behind them, for which, however, they had to fork over fifty cents! One day when the stage was approaching the house of this obliging host, a passenger said that he had often heard of the landlord's trick, and he was afraid they would not be able to get any breakfast.

'What?—how? No breakfast!' exclaimed the rest.

'Exactly so, gents, and you may as well keep your seats and tin.'

'Don't they expect passengers to breakfast?'

'Oh, yes! they expect you to it, but not to eat it. I am under the impression, that there is an understanding between the landlord and driver, that, for sundry and various drinks, etc., the latter starts before you can scarcely commence eating.'

'Why, wot on airth are yew talkin, 'bout? Ef you calkerlate I'm goin' to pay 'four ninepences' fur my breakfuss and not get the vallee on't, you air mistakin'!' said a voice from the back seat, the owner of which was one Hezekiah Spaulding—though 'tew hum' they call him 'Hez' for short. 'I'm goin' tew git my breakfuss yere, and not pay 'nary red' till I dew.'

'Then you'll be left.'

'Not as yew knows on, I wont!'

'Well, we'll see,' said the other, as the stage drove up to the door, and the landlord, ready to 'do the hospitable,' says—

'Breakfast just ready, gents! Take a wash, gents? Here's water, basins, towels, and soap.'

After performing their ablutions, they all proceeded to the dining-room, and commenced a fierce onslaught upon the edibles, though 'Hez' took his time. Scarcely had they tasted their coffee, when they heard the unwelcome sound of the horn, and the driver exclaimed 'Stage ready!' Up rise eight grumbling passengers, pay their 50 cts., and take their seats.

'All aboard, gents?' inquires the host.

'ONE missing,' said they.

Proceeding to the dining-room, the host finds Hez very coolly helping himself to an immense piece of stake, the 'size of a horse's lip.'

'You'll be left, sir? Stage is going to start!'

'Wal, I haint got nothin' tew say agin it!' drawls out Hez.

'Can't wait, sir, better take your seat.'

'I'll be gaul-darned ef I dew, nuther, till I've got my breakfuss! I paid for it, and I'm goin' to git the vallee on't! and ef yew calkalate I ain't, yew are mistaken.'

So the stage did start, and left Hez, who continued his attack of the edibles. Biscuits, coffee, steaks, &c., &c., disappeared rapidly before the eyes of the astonished landlord.

'Say, Squire, them there cakes is *'bout East*; fetch us nuther grist on 'em. You,' (to the waiter,) 'nuther cup uv that air coffee.—Pass them eggs. Raise yew're own pork, Squire?—this is mazin' nice ham. Land 'bout yeare tolerable cheap, Squire? Hain't got much maple timber in these parts, hev ye?—Dewin' right smart trade, Sauire? I callate. Don't lay yew're own eggs, dew ye?' and thus Hez kept quizzing the landlord, until he had made a hearty meal.

'Say, Squire, now I'm 'bout tew conclude payin' my devowers tew this ere table, but ef yew'd jist give us a bowl o' bread and milk tew sorter top off with, I'd be much obleeged tew ye.'

So off goes landlord and waiter for the bowl, milk and bread, and set them before Hez.

'Spewn, tew, ef you please!'

But no spoon could be found. Landlord was sure he had plenty silver ones laying on the table when the stage stopped.

'Say yew! dew you think them passengers is goin' to pay yew for a breakfuss and not git no *compensashun*?'

'Ah! what! Do you think any of the passengers took them?'

'Dew I THINK? No I don't think, but I'm sartin. Ef they air all as green as yew 'about here, I'm goin' tew locate immediately and tew wonst.'

The landlord rushes out to the stable, and starts a man off after the stage, which had gone about three miles. The man overtakes the stage, and says something to the driver in a low tone. He immediately turns back, and on arriving at the Hotel, Hez comes out to take his seat, and says—

'Heow air yew, gents? I'm rotten glad tew see yew?'

'Can you point out the man you think has the spoons?' asked the landlord.

'Pint him out? Sartinly, I ken. Say, Squire! I paid you four ninepences for a breakfuss, and I callate I GOT THE VALLEE ON'T! You'll find them spoons in the coffee-pot!'

Go ahead, ALL ABOARD, driver! [Spirit of the Times.

ORIGINAL DIALOGUE.—"Sam Jonsing, does you 'spose General Taylor whipped the Mexicans by accident?"

"No, Pete, by no manner ob means, old Zachary meant to do it, sartin."

"Den let me ax you, what 'markable river he vos like, at de time?"

"Oh, I must gub him up, and axes you to splain yourself."

"Wal, I tells you as you told me, Zachary meant to." (*Sacramento.*)

"You berry deep dis mornin. But, talking 'bout Californy, why am all de emigrants on the way thar, like folks gwine to de theatre?"

"You too sharp agin. I gub him up."

"Why, cos they gwine to de play, sir." (*Placer.*)

"Yah, yah! Now why am you like de gold they digs us?"

"Spose cos I's werry waluable."

"Oh, no, dats not it. Cos you berry scaly."

"I doesn't like no such insinevations.—*Post.*

Fair and softly goes far in a day.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, for the current month, is a very good number even for the Knickerbocker. From the 'Editors's Table' we take an extract:

'BLACK REVENGE.'—A friend tells us, that sitting in an inn in Baltimore the other day, he was struck with the singular appearance of an old Guinea nigger, 'black as the ace of spades,' who was attending to some menial duty in the traveller's room. His face was scarred and seamed, his legs were dreadfully awry, his hands seemed almost turned wrong side outward, and in form and color resembled more than any thing else the paws of a wild animal, or the hands of an orang outang. Our informant inquired of Pompey what had occasioned these deformities. 'Wal, dey *is* beformitles, massa; dat's fac.' Wal den, I'll tell you how dey come, massa. 'Good many years ago I was in lub wid a handsum black gal, and we was same as married: and one day I see a nigger comin' out o' de house. I knew dat man, an' if I am a nigger I hab my feelings.' I was full ob de deboil in my heart agin him, 'cos I know'd him, and I knowed where he worked—e'yah! e'yah! He worked in a powder mill; and the next day I went up dar. I went to the door and looked in, and dar I see him; an' I took a coal o' fire dat I had brought along, and frow'd it on de floor. Goramighty, massa, 'fore I could get away *myself*, dere was de biggest flash o' lightnin' I eber see, and dat was de last I know'd any t'ing about dat business for two months. 'Twould a-been all right, nough, put de man 'twas dar was not de nigger, I t'ought! He's a dead nigger his-se'f, dough, long ago; and I was glad ob it when he went, 'cos he always looked at me as if he'd got de best ob it, massa, dat's fact'; for I wasn't de han'summest nigger den dat was in Maryland—dat's sartain sure.—E'yah! e'yah!' He shambled away, and our friend saw him no more.

John Sequasaquash, an Indian of the remains of a tribe in Connecticut, was some years since brought before a justice of the peace on some charge or other, which I do not now recollect.—John happened to be drunk at that time, and instead of answering directly to the question put by the justice, merely muttered out—'Your honor is very wise; very wise; very wise—y-y-your honor is very wise, I say.'

Being unable to get any other answer from him, the justice ordered him to be locked up till the next day; when John was brought before him perfectly sober.

'Why, John,' and the justice, 'you were as drunk as a beast last night.'

'Drunk!' ejaculated John.

'Yes, drunk as a beast. When I asked you any question, the only answer you made was—Your Honor is very wise—very wise.'

'Did I call your honor *wise*?' said the Indian with a look of incredulity.

'Yes,' answered the magistrate.

'Then replied John, 'I must have been drunk, sure enough.'

LEPROSY.—The awful disease of leprosy still exists in Africa. Whether it be the same leprosy as that mentioned in the Bible, I do not know, but it is regarded as perfectly incurable, and so infectious that no one dares to come near the leper. In the South of Africa there is a large lazar-house for leppers. It is an immense space, enclosed by a very high wall and containing fields which the lepers cultivate. There is only one entrance, which is strictly guarded. When any one is found with the marks of leprosy, upon him, he is brought to this gate and obliged to enter, never to return. No one who enters by that awful gate is ever allowed to come out again. Within this abode of misery there are multitudes of lepers in all stages of the disease. Dr. Helbeck, a missionary of the Church of England, from the top of a neighboring hill saw them at work. He noticed two particularly, sowing peas in the field. The one had no hands, the other had no feet—these members being wasted away by the disease. The one who wanted the hands was carrying the other who had no feet, upon his back, and he, again, carried in his hands the bag of seeds, and dropped a pea every now and then, which the other pressed into the ground with his foot, and so they managed the work of one man between the two. Ah! how little do we know of the misery that is in this world.—Such is this prison house of disease. But you will ask who cares for the souls of the helpless inmates? Who will venture to enter again?—Who will forsake father and mother, houses and land, to carry the message of a Savior to these poor lepers? Two Moravian missionaries, impelled by a divine love for souls, have chosen this lazar-house as their field of labor. They entered it never to come out again. And, I am told, that as soon as they die, other Moravians are quite ready to fill their place.

THE GOLD PEN BUSINESS.—The great extent of this business was exhibited on a trial in the Supreme Court, New York, last Wednesday week, in the case of Albert G. Bagley against Gerard Smith and Edgar W. Smith, in which Bagley, the celebrated gold pen maker, sought to recover from the defendents, his former partners, damages for a breach of partnership agreement. It appeared that during his absence from the city, they published a dissolution of partnership, sold off the stock, &c., only eighteen months of the three years, to which the contract extended, having expired. Mr B. therefore, now sought to recover $18,000, or $1,000 a month, the profits he calculated to make if the contract had been fulfilled. It was shown that during the first three months, the profits amounted to $4,000 each! The defence set up was, that Bagley first violated the contract, by using the gold for other purposes than pens, and mixing so much alloy as to render the pens unsaleable. The jury, however, after a prolonged trial, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $7,500.

A young sailor belonging to the American whaler Plymouth, was recently left, at his own earnest solicitation, upon the coast of Japan, in an open boat. He was furnished with arms, provisions, &c.—his object being to render some assistance in opening to Americans, this hermetically sealed empire. The adventure is certainly a bold one, and the hero deserves success for his boldness. He is the son of Archibald McDonald, formerly of the Hudson's Bay Company.

'Father, ain't I getting tall?'
'Why my son, how tall are you?'
'I'm seven feet, lacking a yard, ain't that *some* old hoss?'

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA AT HALIFAX.

One Week Later. The steamer Caledonia arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock last Thursday evening bringing one week's later advices from all part of Europe.

The Caledonia brings £56,000 in specie.

England. The bill for the nullification of the navigation law has been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 10 in favor of the ministry. These laws may now be considered as virtually repealed. The result has given the whig ministry a new tenure of office. In the House, the Parliamentary oath bill, having for its object the removal of the Jewish disabilities, has been read a second time by larger majority than before.

The arguments on the writ of error brought by W. S. O'Brien and McMannus, have been read before the lords, and they have unanimously decided that the errors assigned by the plaintiffs could not be maintained by the arguments, and the judgement of the court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, must stand affirmed.

The Continent. The quarrel between the Parliaments throughout all the various divisions of Germany and their respective Princes, has reached the highest pitch; and in Saxony a frightful conflict has already taken place.

At Dresden the people, or rather the Red Republican party, fought with the troops, during 7 hours on the 5th ult., and a great loss of life occurred. The fight was renewed on the 6th, and a frightful cannonading lasted all day until night separated the combatants. On the 7th, the battle was again renewed at 4 o'clock A. M., and the most dreadful warfare was going on in the streets, by the latest advices, up to 6 o'clock of the day.

Intelligence from Dresden to the 8th states that hostilities still raged between the Royalists and the insurgents, to the advantage of the latter, without any immediate prospect of their termination. The members of the Provincial Government had been outlawed, and rewards offered for their apprehension.

At Leipsic also, disturbances had broken out and after a short and sharp struggle between the military and the populace they were suppressed. Several of the rioters were killed.

Accounts from Berlin, of the 8th, state that an insurrection had broken out at Breslau, on the 6th; on the 7th, the troops and the people were fighting in the city. It was not rumored that an insurrection had broken out at Coblentz.

While these convulsions are taking place, the Austrian empire is in actural danger of dissolution by the continued success of the Hungarians. They are in possession of Gran and Raab; Tyrau is also in their possession. In the meantime, Russia is advancing a large body of troops against the victorious Hungarians, but all accounts concur in representing the excitement of the Hungarians as raised to highest pitch, and that something more than the united forces of Russia and Austria will be required to quell this national insurrection.

Active endeavors are being made to create a revolution in Galicia, and in fact from Posen to Pesth, the whole country is involved in, or on the brink of actual hostilities. The important fact is stated in the London papers of the 11th, that a joint note, the production of the courts of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the cabinet of St. Petersburg, intimating their disapproval of the intervention of Russia in the Austri-Hungarian dispute, and insisting that such interference be withdrawn.

In Italy the advance of the French expedition toward Rome has been checked by the resistance of the Republicans of the Roman States.

In two encounters the French were driven back with great loss, and Oudinot, a relative of the General was taken prisoner. Gen. Oudinot, unprepared for such a reception, has withdrawn four leagues from the city, and there waits for reinforcements and further instructions from his government. The French had 100 killed and 400 wounded.

The Danish war still continues, but it is conducted on both sides in a feeble and languishing manner. On the 7th ult., an engagement took place, in which the Danes were defeated. The loss on either side is not stated.

France. From Paris the report is still repeated that the rupture between the President and M. Napoleon Bonaparte is complete. Increasing discontent prevails among large bodies of the army, the privates and officers of which seem to have been greatly wrought upon by the Socialists.

The check which the French troops have met in the Papal States has moved France to the centre, and touched the people upon their tenderest point—the glory of France.

Italy. In Italy, the French Gen. marched on the 27th ult. from Civita Vecchia, and the account of his further progress, as furnished by telegraphic despatches, is published by the Government. Gen. Oudinot had set out on his march for Rome.

No day is mentioned, but it is probable that Gen. Oudinot was near Rome on the 30th ult. On the 25th, the Roman Constituent Assembly pronounced the following decree:—"The Assembly, in consequence of the communications made by the Triumvirate, commit to the Triumvirate the office of saving the Republic, repelling force by force." During the sittings, it was stated by Mazzini that the Triumvirs had received a deputation of three of Gen. Oudinot's officers, who, on being required to assign a reason for the occupation of Civita Vecchia by an armed foreign force, stated that the first reason was to preserve the Roman States from an Austrian invasion, which was already meditated and being prepared;—that the second was to ascertain precisely what were the sentiments of the population with regard to the form of government they judged most convenient, and to seek to put in train and promote a perfect reconciliation between Pius IX and the Roman people.

On the 27th, the Constituent Assembly resolved to adhere to their resolution of opposing the entrance of the French into Rome, and continued the preparations for defence. Orders had been issued to undermine the Melvian bridge, and the approaches to Rome on the side of the seaboard. Barricades with cannon are erected on the road, and the gates and streets that lead to Civita Vecchia. The long covered gallery erected by Pope Borgia, between the castle of St. Angelo and the Vattican Palace, has been blown up with powder, and the materials used to block up the avenues of the city. A deputation of the Central Committee had protested against the invasion and informed Gen. Oudinot, that Rome would resist his entrance by force, and blow up the Quirinal, the Vatican, and St. Peters, which were already undermined. The Gen. replied that his instructions were imperative, and that he would enter Rome by force, if not quietly received.

A letter from an eye witness gives the following account of the attack on the city. "A company of the first battalion of French Tirailleurs, [illegible] Rome, being received with musketry, [illegible] which was [illegible] and [illegible] without much difficulty into the interior of the capital, of which the streets were barricaded, but they were received by a well fed fire of musketry, and a storm of missiles from the windows and roofs of the houses. The twentieth regiment of the line, which was in the front, was severely treated. A company of Voltiguers was almost totally destroyed. At last, seeing the impossibilty of continuing a struggle which became fatal, Gen. Oudinot ordered the retreat, and the expeditionary corps occupy at this moment a strong position near Rome. We had about 200 men killed, of whom some are officers."

The correspondent of the Daily News writing from Rome, on the 3d ult., states that the French did not enter Rome at all, and all the fighting took place outside the walls. A sortie was made by Garibaldi as the French advanced, and the latter are said by the correspondent, to have lost 600 killed on the spot. There were 452 Frenchmen taken prisoners, many of whom when crossing the streets were heard to declare that they had been tricked into the expedition by promises of being led against the Austrians.

Commercial. The commercial news presents no new feature. The money market continues easy, but in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in France and Italy, the public securities have been been depressed.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 5, 1849.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, will be held in the city of PORTLAND, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JUNE next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The basis of representation is fixed as follows:—All towns and plantations are entitled to send one delegate each; towns having more than 1500 and not exceeding 3000 inhabitants, are each entitled to two delegates; towns and cities having 3000 and not over 4500, three delegates each; and so on in the same proportion, one delegate for every 1500 inhabitants, according to the last census.

It is not expected that any person will take a seat in the convention without credentials, or that any individual elected a member will transfer to another his right to act unless so authorized by a vote of the meeting which elected him.

H. STRICKLAND,
JOHN ROLLINS,
SETH BAILY,
A. B. CASWELL,
JOHN BURNHAM,
ALFRED REDINGTON,
ARNOLD BLANEY,
E. L. OSGOOD,
A. B. CHASE,
E. P. NORTON,
J. G. DICKERSON,
T. J. D. FULLER,
BENJAMIN J. HERRICK.
Democratic State Committee.

May 26, 1849.

CORPORATIONS No. 1.

There is no difficulty in accounting for the special legislation which has for so long a time been adopted in favor of capital. From the 12th century up to the present moment, throughout all Christendom, there has been raging, with greater or less violence, a yet undecided contest between the many and the few, the people and their oppressors. In the beginning of this contest, the people, (the *Bourgeoisie*,) were the inhabitants of the towns and boroughs—the merchant, the manufacturer, the master mechanic, kings, nobles and priests, were their oppressors.

These two parties, which may be designated on the part of the people, the aristocracy of wealth; and on the part of their oppressors, the aristocracy of birth and blood. The feudal aristocracy have been contending for seven hundred years; and the party of the people have triumphed. It is displaced by the Bourgeoisie, by what is sometimes termed the middle interest party. Wealth is now the legislator, that is wealth, either in possession or in desire. The very rich, personally, may not always have great influence, but the desire to be rich controls everything.

In England, in France, and in this country, all is gained, that even the most sanguine in the beginning of the contest, dared hope. Wealth then had no security and its possessor no respectability. He was one of the people; his blood was not gentle; whatever his wealth, his refinement, or his attainments, he could claim no equality with the high born. All this is now corrected. But counts for nothing. The road to distinction is open to the few as well as the high. The higher classes are now composed, not as they then were, exclusively of the noble by birth, and the high orders of priesthood, but by men of all descents, and of all professions. This is a great gain, which we have no disposition to underrate. It has enlarged the number of the privileged, and brought within the pale of civilization, a much larger portion of the human race than was comprised in the old nobility. For this we are thankful.

Now to the victory, which has been gained over the old nobility, the nobility of blood, the legislation in favor of capital has contributed. The great aim was to bring up the wealthy commoner, and place him beside or above the noble: and this could be done only by securing to wealth advantages which it did not then possess. Hence, charters and corporations, that whole series of legislation by which wealth has obtained its present empire, and the rich their present advantages. In as much as it has contributed to this end, it has done some good,— and we are disposed to absolve it, so far as the past is concerned.

But the contest has changed. It is no longer between the wealthy commoners and kings and nobility; but between *the capitalist and the laborer*. It was between wealth, industry and birth—it is now between capital and labor. One of the old parties to the contract has disappeared, and a new party has come up. The wealthy commoners are no longer the people; and to legislate for wealth, ceases to legislate for the people. The legislator who is not aware of this mistakes his mission, and, however talented, sincere and virtuous he may be in himself, will never accomplish any thing for the benefit of humanity. All his acts will relate to a state of thing which has ceased to exist. He will merely prolong what is superannuated.

The rise of this new party entirely changes the face of things. It demands an entirely new system of legislation. When the object was to give predominence over blood; but now, when the object is to protect labor against capital, special legislation is no longer admissible.—Money has taken the place of blood, and the rich instead of the high-born, are our aristocrats. To legislate for money, for the rich, would then be improper now, as it would have been in former times to have legislated for the feudal lord, the proud [illegible] dignity of the monarch against the merchant, the manufacturer and the mechanic—the whole species of legislation, of which corporations are a creature, is special, directly in favor of capital and serves to give it additional superiority over labor. It it therefore wrong and should be abandoned.

The people are in the Laborers' party, not perhaps in the party so called, but in that party, in which the working man is the representative. He who would not be behind his age, he who would labor for humanity, must now labor for the masses, and especially for the workingmen. The capitalist has gained his victory; he now rules; his brother, the laborer comes up, and asks to be heard in the government; and much as he may be scorned, nicknamed and ridiculed, he will make himself heard, and obtain redress for his grievances. Who aids him is sure to triumph, for he marches with humanity.

True to his Pledge. Many seem to complain that President Taylor is not true to the pledge he made before he was elected, that he would not, if elected, be the President of a party; but we think differently. So far as this part of his pledge is concerned, he has been "most true." He is not the President of the Democratic party, unless he presides over them to kill them off; he is not the President of the whig party, for they have their indignation meetings to oppose him; he is only the President of *the leaders* in certain factions got up in the country, and composed of the disaffected of all parties. To gratify *these leaders* is his whole aim: he is not then the President of a party, but of several factions. But his pledge to be the President of the people will never be redeemed. We always knew it was all gammon; for destitute of the knowledge and experience of a statesman, he would of course be the tool of his Cabinet—or some other power behind the throne. We never supposed, however, that he would delegate all his authority even to his superiors—but so it is; and so it is that this, the present administration is a disgrace to the Union.

"REMOVALS FOR CAUSE."

The Washington newspaper organ of the administration, still continue to affirm in the face of the indiscriminate removals now being made—that General Taylor is not false to his pledges—that no removals have or will be made, upon political grounds—that they are the result of personal delinquencies, official unworthiness, or incapacity, on the part of the displaced officers! So notoriously and infamously false is the statement, that but few federal papers have the impudence to repeat it, while an occasional one has the courage and honesty to proclaim its falsehood and injustice. The Mobile Advertiser, a leading whig paper of Alabama, thus pointedly rebukes the *organs* for adding to rascality the vice of lying:—

"If we know anything of the character of Gen. Taylor and the men by whom he is surrounded, they must view with disgust [illegible] the course [illegible] the *Whigs* is pursuing. We [illegible] our own part [illegible] we hope the whole whig press of the country will speak out on this subject [illegible] the position assumed by the National Whig for removals [illegible] appointments [illegible] calculated, we think, to bring [illegible] administration, and the [illegible]. We agree with the Register entirely in its estimate of the "excesses" it puts forth by the National Whig for removals [illegible] the Register has no right to make the [illegible] to these views. When the Whig gravely asserts that "not a single removal, not a single [illegible] has been made [illegible] at the incumbent or applicant [illegible]," and that the "administration [illegible] all its constitutions and decrees, in respect to appointments to office, upon the sole ground of capacity, fidelity to the constitution and honesty," we know that it is simply not true. [illegible] and so does every man, that [illegible] have influenced the administration in many removals, and it is right and proper that they should. It is utterly absurd, it is undisputable to pretend to the contrary. The doctrine of the Whig leads to the inevitable conclusion, that every man removed by General Taylor was either incompetent, dishonest, or both, removal carries with it personal insult and disgrace. We are not prepared to consent to any such doctrines; rather, we choose our solemn protest against it. Probably, as a general rule, the gentlemen removed are as no [illegible] morally and socially, as competent and as much beloved in all the private relations of life, as their successors. *Such is the case* [illegible] this city, and we would be the last man who would admit any doctrine that could be construed into an assault on their character and reputation as gentlemen. They were removed purely and exclusively on [illegible] grounds. There is no mistake about it, and it is utterly useless for any one to pretend to the contrary. They were removed on point of considerations, and on that ground, and that alone, we are prepared to defend the act of removal. We want nothing better. We despise all these [illegible] [illegible]. Why attempt to dodge the issue? The real point and true issue is, the motive of removal? There is but one honest and correct view for whigs to take, and that is, [illegible] *the administration to* [illegible] *and* [illegible] *to their standard*, and why quibble about it, and try to dodge it? Let us be fairest to ourselves and just to our opponents."

From New Orleans.—A despatch from New Orleans dated the [illegible] states that in spite of all efforts to stop the Crevasse no progress had been made. Half the city was inundated, and the water still rising. Business affairs were being closed up, and the inhabitants were leaving the city.

A Hint to Californians. Punch says that the best season for gold digging is—when you are in the vein.

THE LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

Judge Cony, in the annual report from the Land Department, makes a very clear exhibition of its affairs.

The receipts of the office the past year amount to $128,225 58, of which there has been paid into the State Treasury $84,255 69 leaving $14,-967 55 cash on hand.

Sales of land have been made as follows: thirty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-nine acres, held by the State in severalty, for the sum of $14,144 24—fourteen hundred and eighty six acres of land forfeited to the State for the non-performance of the conditions of previous sales, for the sum of $643,87, and one hundred and twenty thousand ten hundred and ninety acres of undivided Maine and Massachusetts lands, for $126,720 68, one-half of which is receivable by this State.

The Land Agent states, that notwithstanding the liberal terms on which our settling lands have been offered, the demand for them has diminished yearly from 1842 to the present time—only two lots of 160 acres each have been disposed of the past year. He therefore makes the following suggestion to further the policy of settling the public lands, of which we think favorably:

"The suggestion has occurred to my mind that it would be highly expedient, as a measure tending greatly to induce the settlement of our public domain, to provide by law, that every settler who shall purchase a settling lot of one hundred and sixty acres of the State, and comply with the conditions of sale, shall hold the same exempt from attachment and execution. The principle of the homestead exemption, so called, seems to be gaining ground in public favor by being discussed, and in one State has been adopted. The difficulty of so adjusting it as that it shall be equal in its application under different circumstances, is urged as an objection to the measure by very many who profess to be friendly to the principle, but this objection would not have the least force as applied to the public domain of the State.—While our wild lands are unoccupied or unimproved they are of no more value than an equal area of the ocean. It is the labor of man which gives it value; here then, upon soil which has not been cultivated and upon which stands the primeval forest, is a very fitting place to test the utility of homestead exemption.

The assurance to the poor man, that come what may of worldly misfortune, he will reap the reward of his toil; that his home, the fruit of years of labor, shall be preserved to him despite creditors and bailiffs would stimulate him to industry, and giving him the control of its results would not be likely to weaken the sense of moral obligation as it certainly would not detract from his pecuniary ability. Apart however from all other motives which would be likely to act upon the legislature and induce it to look with favor upon the adoption of this principle, the almost irresistible tendency which its application to the farming lands of the State would have to reclaim and populate that wilderness region to a very considerable extent, in the opinion of the undersigned, would fully justify the experiment of giving it a trial."

The Appeal of Col. Benton to the People of Missouri. Col. Benton has appealed from the Legislature of Missouri to the people of Missouri, against the instructions which that Legislature has given him, and obedience to which, in his opinion, involves treason to the Union. The following is his letter, which was published in the St. Louis Republican of the 11th ult.

To the People of Missouri:

The General Assembly of our State, at its late session adopted certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, and gave me instructions to obey them. From this command I appeal to the people of Missouri, the whole body of the people; and if they confirm the instructions, I shall give them an opportunity to find a Senator to carry their will into effect, as I cannot do any thing to dissolve this Union, or to array one half of it against the other.

I do not admit a dissolution of the Union to be a remedy, to be prescribed by statesmen, for the diseases of the body politic, any more than I admit death, or suicide, to be a remedy to be prescribed by physicians for the diseases of the natural body. Cure, and not kill, is the only remedy which my mind can contemplate in either case.

I think it probable, from what I observe, that the great many citizens do not see [illegible] the harmony and stability of the Union, while they do not see the Missouri instructions and their prototype, the Calhoun address, in the same light that I see them, or in the light in which it is seen by others who best understand it. For the information of such citizens, and to let them see the next step in this movement, and where it is intended to end, I herewith subjoin a copy of the Accomac resolutions, lately adopted in the county of Virginia, and fully endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer, as the voice of the South.

I do not produce these resolutions for the purpose of arraigning them, on the contrary, I see something in them to admire, as being bold and open, and as the true interpretation and legitimate sequence of the Calhoun movement. I consider the Calhoun address and its offspring, the Missouri instructions, as fundamentally wrong; but to those who think them right, the Accomac resolutions are all right, and should be immediately imitated by similar resolutions in Missouri. I produce them to enable the people of Missouri to see what it is to which their Legislature would commit the State, what it is they have instructed me to do.

I appeal to make these instructions to the people of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and in due time will give my reasons for doing so. It is a question above party, and goes to the whole people. In that point of view the Accomac resolutions present it—and present it truly; and I shall do the same. I shall abide the decision of the people, and nothing less.

Respectfully, THOS. H. BENTON.
St. Louis, May 9, 1849.

The following was the opinion of the celebrated Thomas Jefferson on the subject of homesteads:

"The Homestead.—When the war is over, and our freedom won the people must make a new declaration, they must declare the rights of man, the individual, sacred above all craft in priesthood or governments—they must at one blow put an end to all the trickeries of English law, which, garnered up in the charnels of ages, fetter the heart and will with lies. They must perpetuate republican truth by making the homestead of every man a holy thing, which no law can touch, no juggle wrest from his wife and children. Until this is done, the Revolution will have been fought in vain."

Highway Robbery. A Mr. Jo[illegible], a mason, while walking from Hallowell to Augusta on Tuesday evening last, was knocked down by two men and robbed of $241.

COLONEL BENTON IN MISSOURI.

A despatch dated St. Louis, May 23, says Mr Benton made a speech at Jefferson city, a part of which only has been published. He has devoted several columns to expositions of Mr Calhoun's alleged inconsistencies on the slavery question. He is very explicit. He says it is absurd to deny that congress has the power to legislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in the territories. It has never used the power, but possesses it with the sanction of all the authorities, state and federal, from the foundation of the government to the present time. Congress has power to prohibit or to admit slavery, and no one else. No citizen of any state can carry any property derived from a law of that state an inch beyond the boundary line which creates it slave property. For this reason it cannot be removed to California or New Mexico. Nor can any legal establishment of slavery be looked for in either territory. The only effect of carrying slaves there would be to set them free. The people of both territories are unanimously against it. The Missouri resolutions were copied from those of Calhoun's in the senate of 1847—and to know their design, you must know that his were aimed at the safety and stability of the Union, and a number from the slaveholding states would not consent to be led, myself especially among the number.

The foregoing in the substance of the senator's views as far as published.

From Panama.—The steamships Oregon and California have arrived at Panama from San Francisco. The news from California is to the 9th of April. Plans were on foot to establish a regular line of mails through California. There were eighty vessels at San Francisco, and others were arriving daily.

Lieut. Beals, who arrived at New York last week in 44 days from San Francisco, and who is now in Washington, says he has seen a lump of gold of the weight of 25 pounds, and actually has one with him weighing 80 ounces. Every body was getting rich. Common laborers made a fortune. Labor was very high. At San Francisco the price of goods had declined considerably. Large stocks were on hand. *There was no end to the gold.* Letter paper was 50 cents a sheet. In the custom house 12 1-2c a line was charged for writing documents. An administrator's charges were a dollar for his signature. Rents are excessively high. For washing shirts $5 00 per dozen. Lieut. Beale accomplished his journey from San Francisco to New York in 44 days—the shortest passage on record. He crossed the isthmus in 15 hours. He speaks in high terms of the order maintained by the population on the placers as well as in the more settled parts.

The last heard from Col. Fremont he was on the Gila with his company. The report of his arrival in California is incorrect.

Mr Parrott, American Consul at Mazatlan, who has arrived in New York, estimates the amount of gold which will be obtained the present year at *many millions of dollars!*

Two mines of silver have lately been discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. A rough diamond nearly the size of a hen's egg has been found by one of the miners in the Sacramento valley. Gen. Vallejo, who was Mr Parrott's informant, says that it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded $250,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with. The value of the quicksilver mines is not equalled by any other locality in the world. There were but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, 'gone' whom are American. A Boston man named Tyler, son of a Boston auctioneer of that name, purchased a sort of shed, and started the first auction store in the place. The novelty of the thing attracted crowds and he soon did a very profitable business.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Dr Mann's Physician, a weekly paper published at Skowhegan, Me., estimates that Coolidge is not dead. We received a copy from the above named paper yesterday, containing a column in reference to the matter, which concluded as follows: This Dr. Mann should have a leather medal for his discovery."—Argus.

It came to our knowledge, some months since, that efforts were being made to get Coolidge out of prison. We learn that certain persons have [illegible] that would resemble the corpse of Coolidge, and if we are not greatly in error, one was recently brought into this State, very well answering the purpose.—From these circumstances, we say that there is reason to believe that the body found in the jail where Coolidge should have been, the corpse of some stranger, resembling Coolidge, and that Coolidge has been restored to liberty. We do assert it with the fullest confidence that we have many very strong reasons to believe that Valorus P. Coolidge is not dead, which we could give to the public, were we called upon.

Hungarians in New York.—The Hungarians residing in New York city and vicinity, have held meetings in New York and resolved to present a banner to send to their brethren in their native land, as a testimony of sympathy and admiration for their efforts toward establishing the independence of Hungary. A resolution was also passed to send a deputation to Washington, to solicit a recognition of Hungarian independence, and to advise that a diplomatic agent may be sent out to open commercial relations with Hungary. Fiume, or St. Veit, is a sea port of considerable importance.

☞ Land speculation is rife in Cincinnati.—The Atlas of that city states that every foot of ground, within three miles of Main street, is laid off into lots! Every little village within thirty miles is laid off into a city! Ride out anywhere, and the first thing you will hear, is the auctioneer crying "beautiful lot, gentlemen, dog cheap, not half the value, I assure you."

The National Whig, the Taylor organ at Washington, frankly says—

"Men claim office, now-a-days as their right, their property, their spoils, without regard to fitness, honesty or fidelity."

Perhaps this is a hit at a certain minister plenipotentiary that is to be.

Canada.—The Albany Argus of Saturday says:—We are in possession of information from a well informed source in Montreal, which forbodes further commotion in the provinces.—Though all is quiet at present, fears are expressed that the next, or the next following advices from England, will lead to fresh disturbances.—We infer that the expectation is that Lord Elgin and his ministry will be sustained at home.

Madame Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died in Frankfort, Germany, on the 7th of April. She had lived many years in Jew street, an old unfrequented quarter, where he first established himself, and which he always refused to leave. She was 96 years old.

☞ The cholera has appeared among the Mormons at Council Bluff, and is committing fearful ravages. The California emigrants are also suffering greatly from the cholera.

RAIL ROAD MEETING--Oxford.

Agreeably to previous notice the citizens of Oxford, Otisfield and vicinity, assembled at the School House at Craigie's Mills in said town of Oxford, on the 26th ult., to take into consideration the recent decision of the Directors of the A. & St. L. R. Road in locating a Station House in said town of Oxford. Leonard Caldwell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Horrace Baker chosen Secretary. After spirited remarks from several gentlemen, John J. Perry, E. R. Holmes, Sam'l H. Tewksbury, Geo. P. Whitney, Abial M. Jones, Charles Durell, Sullivan Fuller, Joseph Chaffin, Isaac A. Thayer, all of Oxford, and David Andrews, Wm. E. P. Linnell and Tarbell Patch, of Otisfield, were chosen a committee to draft Resolutions, who, after retiring, subsequently reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, the Directors of the A. & St. L. R. Road several months since, decided to locate a Station House in the town of Oxford, either on the *Whittemore*, or *No. Six* roads (so called) at the R. R. crossings over the same, and whereas about 400 of the legal voters of the towns of Oxford, Otisfield, Casco, Harrison, Poland and Paris, petitioned said Directors to have the location made upon the *No. Six* road, and only about 100 (including men and boys) petitioned for the other proposed location; and whereas, more than *three-fourths* of the town of Oxford, the entire towns of Otisfield, Casco and Harrison, and a portion of the towns of Poland and Paris, would be better accommodated at the No. Six road, and less than one-fourth of the town of Oxford and *no other town*, would be better accommodated on the Whittemore road; and whereas, at least eight-tenths of all freight that would naturally be put upon the R. R. at the Oxford Depot, and the same proportion of travellers, will be obliged to travel 97 rods further to the Whittemore road, than to the No. Six crossing—being nearly one-fourth further in the comparative distance, while the road from Craigie's Mills to the former place is encumbered with one sandy and two clay hills and to the latter is a level; and whereas, one Cotton Mill, two Woolen Mills, two Saw Mills, three Stores and one Tannery will be obliged to travel this extra distance, and over bad roads, to accommodate one Saw Mill and one small Store; and whereas, in view of all these and many other facts the Directors of said R. Road have disregarded the *public* interest and *public good*, by fixing the location of said Depot or Station House on the Whittemore road, thereby adding indirectly to the wealth of a single individual thousands of dollars, at the expense of the business community at large,—Therefore,

Resolved, That although we have always looked with favour and approbation upon the A. & St. L. R. Road and viewed it as deserving the aid and patronage of all good citizens, and as an enterprise which would confer great and lasting benefits upon the whole community—we are compelled by the recent decision of the Directors in locating a Station House in the town of Oxford, publicly to declare that our confidence in the *public* utility of said Road is greatly impaired and shaken.

Resolved, That we believe the Directors of said Road, in making said location as aforesaid, have almost utterly disregarded the *public* interest and *public* good, and by so doing have forfeited all just and honorable claims they might otherwise have upon the community, thus injured, for their patronage and support.

Resolved, That the interests of said Road can never be promoted, or advanced, by bestowing special favors upon the *few* at the expense of the many: what is for the interest of the great business community is for the interest of the R. Road and its Stockholders.

Resolved, That while we ask for nothing but what is clearly right, we never will quietly submit to what is wrong, and while we would forbear to dictate to those who have our interests in their hands, we claim the right to investigate their acts, as public servants.

Resolved, That while we have entire confidence in a portion of the Directors of the A. & St. L. R. Road, we have strong reasons to believe that in the matter complained of, *a clique*, [illegible] were influenced by sectional prejudices and other motives equally wrong and incompatible with the public good.

Resolved, That in view of the above facts and conclusions, while the Officers of the Road shall continue to maintain a *hostile attitude* to our best interests, we feel ourselves absolved from all obligations to give the same our patronage or support and we here publicly pledge ourselves to the others our sacred honor that we will not use said road for the purpose of transporting freight or for any other purpose whatever excepting in cases of emergency until the cause of our present complaint is removed.

Resolved, That unless a place can be selected for a Station House in the town of Oxford, where the *public* can be accommodated, we respectfully request the Directors of the R. Road to make no location for the purposes aforesaid in said town of Oxford.

The foregoing resolutions having been read, remarks in their support were made by a large number of gentlemen present from different towns, when they were passed unanimously by a vote taken by rising.

On motion of G. P. Whitney, Esq. Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting together with the resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the Oxford Democrat, Norway Advertiser, Eastern Argus, and Portland Advertiser.

On motion of Joseph Chaffin, Esq. Voted, that a Committee be raised to enter into a contract, or provide ways and means for the transportation of freight and passengers to and from Portland, said committee to report at an adjourned meeting.

Made choice of E. T. Cushman, Horrace Baker, E. R. Holmes, Orrin Jones, Charles Durell, Horrace C. Seele, William Wardwell, Caleb Woodward, Seth T. Holbrook and John B. Frost for said Committee.

The meeting was characterised throughout with great unity of feeling, firmness of purpose and a determined opposition to whatever has the appearance of injustice and wrong.

Voted, To adjourn two weeks.

LEONARD CALDWELL, President.
Attest—HORRACE BAKER, Secretary.

☞ A. W. C. Belcher, democrat, has been appointed by the County Commissioners of Franklin County, County Treasurer, in place of Edward Butler, Esq., deceased.

Glass.—At the Polytechnic Institution, in London, is exhibited one pound of glass, spun by steam into four thousand miles, and woven with silk into beautiful dresses and tapestry.

FROM TEXAS.—News has been received at New Orleans that Palo Alto has been attacked by a numerous and formidable band of Camanche Indians, who had committed acts of the most startling barbarity. A stage and a train of transport waggons from Point Isabel, had been stopped, and the driver, and passengers made prisoners, and large quantities of valuable merchandise captured. The whole American population in the valley of the Rio Grande are in a state of extreme excitement.

The accounts from San Antonio, are that the ravages of the cholera there are most awful.—Not less than 500 deaths had occurred.

On the Salado, the dead and dying were lying in the open are uncared for.

A few commas, badly placed, often invert the meaning of a sentence, but here is Cæsar himself upset by punctuation:

Cæsar entered on his head, his helmet on his feet, armed sandals upon his brow, there was a cloud in his right hand, his faithful sword in his eye, an angry glare saying nothing, he sat down.

☞ A marriage recently took place at Quebec, Canada, in which the bridegroom was aged fourteen, and the bride thirteen years. The boy imposed upon the clergyman by wearing false whiskers, and the girl by cotton breastworks.

FORGERY. Mr. Charles G. Downes, Portland, of the firm of Stevens & Downes, has been detected making notes and forging the name of his father-in-law as endorser, to the amount of some seven or eight thousand dollars. He has fled from justice

A despatch from St. Louis, of the 28, says:—"The burnt district is being rapidly cleared, and preparations are making for the rebuilding of stores and houses. The western waters being in good navigable order, boats are arriving and produce pouring in, and the levee is assuming its wonted life and activity. the hotels are crowded with many who are en route for El Dorado."

Nearly one hundred thousand of the new gold dollar pieces have been already coined at the mint. The first one was struck on the 8th ult.

☞ In the Western States the wheat crop is spoken of as looking uncommonly vigorous and healthy.

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.]

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1849.

At Market, 475 Beef Cattle, 27 pairs Working Oxen, [illegible] Cows and Calves, 900 Sheep and Lambs, and 1600 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle, extra, $7,00; first quality, $6,75; second, $6,50; third, $6,00.

Working Oxen—Sales at $87, $100, $110, $125.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $19, 26, 28, 31, $42.

Sheep and Lambs—$2,00, $2,50; one lot Lambs sold at $3.

Swine—4 3-8 and 5 3-8. Retail 5 1-2 and 6 1-2.

Another Physician's Testimony.

Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir: I could send you a dozen certificates, strong and decisive, of the really wonder effects of your valuable Balsam of Wild Cherry, within the past twelve months, under my own supervision and direction. Indeed, I know of few persons who have used it, comparatively, but commend it in the strongest terms. A case of Asthma, the [illegible] I was called a month ago, evinced the superiority of the Balsam. This disease lasted six weeks, and the [illegible] and suffering were dreadful; he sat up every night. The gentleman told me he paid [illegible] to last him some 21 [illegible] he might [illegible] and [illegible] I gave him one bottle of the Balsam, and four ounces of syrup [illegible], directing him to take teaspoonful doses [illegible] when the difficulty of breathing was greatest. Next day I found his despondent will, [illegible] taking [illegible] Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry [illegible] with [illegible] he having [illegible] expensive medicine [illegible]. Last week Mr. A. called and expressed his [illegible], and the [illegible] and paid [illegible] left my office for home, rejoicing.

Very respectfully yours,
W. M. SHAW, M. D.

Washington, North Carolina, Aug. 12, 1847.

[illegible] None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2w1

ASTONISHING EFFECTS IN QUICK CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

WATERBOROUGH, Me., April 7, 1849.

[illegible]

ALVAH SPRAGUE.

The above is a true statement of facts.

WILLIAM H. BALNARD, [illegible]

D. F. FRADLEE, [illegible] Agent for the United States and British Provinces.

Pamphlets [illegible] J. K. HAMMOND, [illegible] in Paris.

May 22, 1849. [illegible]

[illegible] Boys' Clothing, &c., &c. [illegible] advertisement in another column. 3m18

MARRIAGES.

In Bethel, Mr. Joseph [illegible] of Harrison, to Miss Eliza Estes, of Bethel. [They have the best wishes of the Printer, for he was not forgotten.]

DEATHS.

In this town, 29th ult., Mr. James Hooper, formerly of Madbury, N. H., aged 65. Dover, N. H., papers copy.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

ON the 17th day of April in the year 1841, Benjamin C. Cummings of Paris in the county of Oxford, [illegible] the subscriber, a mortgage deed, of that date, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 48, page 447 reference to which is hereby had, and to the deed therein referred to for a description of the premises thereby mortgaged. The condition of said mortgage deed has been broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

MOSES TWITCHELL.

Paris, May 28, 1849. 5

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have made their 20th assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for [illegible] in the Capital Stock of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer at his office in Buckfield, on the 11th day of July next.

R. F. PARSONS,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.

Buckfield, June 4, 1849. 5

New Millinery Establishment.

THE Ladies of Norway and vicinity are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to open our stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

This stock has been selected with much care, and will be offered on favorable terms. We shall have, at all times, a large assortment of

BONNETS,

of every variety; also,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, &C. &C.

Much attention will be given to

Altering, Bleaching and Pressing Bonnets,

which will be done in the most faithful manner, at a fair price.

MRS. M. J. SHATTUCK.

Rooms in Hathaway's Building, opposite Elm House.
Norway, May 28, 1849. tf 4

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned pray your Honors to grant them a Charter with the usual privileges, for the building and use of a Rail road from some point on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Rail road, in Auburn near Lewiston Falls in the County of Cumberland, through Turner, Livermore, Hartford, Canton, Peru or Dixfield and Mexico to Rumford Falls in the County of Oxford, with a branch road from Phillips through Avon, Strong, Farmington, Wilton and Jay in the County of Franklin, to intersect the first mentioned road at the most convenient place in Canton, Hartford or Livermore, in the County of Oxford. JOB PRINCE & 162 others.

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, May 23, 1849.

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, that the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, a paper printed in Portland, and the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris, the last publication to be three days at least before the twenty-first day of June, 1849, that all persons interested may then appear and show cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.
DANIEL T. PIKE, *Secretary.*

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 23, 1849.
Read and concurred. E. W. FLAGG, *Clerk.*

A true copy—Attest: DANIEL T. PIKE,
4 *Secretary of the Senate.*

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL DOLLOFF, of Woodstock in the County of Oxford, by his Deed of Mortgage dated the thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, conveyed to me, the undersigned, a certain piece or tract of land, "it being fifty acres off of lot No. forty-two in the Westerly half of said Woodstock and off the Westerly end of said lot," which Deed of Mortgage is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 75, page 47; and whereas, the condition of said Mortgage having been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

WELCOME KINSLEY.

Greenwood, May 26, 1849. 3w4

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

JONATHAN MOWER, Administrator of the estate of Martin Rickards, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Court of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represents OLIVER HALL Jr., of Waterford in said County, that he is interested as Creditor, in the estate of Jonathan Kendall late of said Waterford, deceased; that Jonathan Stone, late of said Waterford, deceased, was duly appointed administrator on said estate, but died without having completed his administration of said. He further represents, that there remains [illegible] to wit, real estate belonging to the said estate and situate in said Waterford, of the value of several hundred dollars, and that the [illegible] of other creditors of said estate have never been fully paid.

Wherefore he prays that an Administrator *de bonis non*, may be appointed on the estate of the said Jonathan Kendall, deceased.

May 22, 1849. OLIVER HALL, Jr.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

On the foregoing petition, it was Ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ISAAC MANN, Administrator of the Estate of Zebulon Bryant, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I will offer at private sale, at the dwelling house of the late Dr. Leander Gage, in Waterford, on Monday, the second day of July next, from nine o'clock in the forenoon, till four o'clock, in the afternoon, three eighths undivided of the following described real estate, situate in said Waterford, and belonging to Mary S. Gage, and George M. Gage [illegible]:

The homestead farm of the late Dr. Leander Gage, being parts of lots numbered seven and eight, in the sixth range, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres, together with about twenty-five acres and part of the buildings, which have been assigned to his widow, Ann S. Gage, as dower.

Twenty acres in lot numbered ten in the third range.

Ten acres in lot numbered seven in the eleventh range.

Two acres in lot numbered nine in the eighth range.

Pews numbers [illegible], forty-nine, and one third of Pew numbered thirty five, in the Congregational meeting-house.

And if the said real estate shall not be sold on the said second day of July next, I will offer the same at private sale by virtue of said license, at my dwelling house in said Waterford, on the first Monday of each succeeding month, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, until it shall be sold.

SAMUEL WARREN, } Guardian of said heirs.

May 22d, 1849. 3w4

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

NANCY F. GOWER, Administratrix of the estate of Charles F. Gower, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her petition praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

LUCIA BUTTERFIELD, Administratrix of the estate of Elemuel Butterfield, late of Hanover in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her petition praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband, for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

SALLY STEARNS, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Solomon Stearns, late of Lovell in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

4 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

DAVID COLCORD named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Ridley, late of Porter in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Guardian of Edward Plimney, minor son of Eli Plimney, late of Gotham in the County of Cumberland, deceased, having presented his first account of his Guardianship for said minor for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

BETSEY BARRETT, Guardian of William H. Barrett, minor son of John Barrett, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented her third account of her Guardianship of said minor for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

4 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

P. C. WADSWORTH, Guardian of Eli P. Wadsworth, and others, minor children of John Wadsworth, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of said minors for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Court of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public auction all of the Real Estate, not previously disposed of, of

JOHN LEAVITT,

late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, at the Inn of Capt. Wm. Chase in Livermore, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of June next, at one of the clock P. M.

Said Real Estate consists of the valuable homestead farm of said deceased, lying in Livermore aforesaid, containing by estimation, two hundred and one hundred acres of good land, divided into tillage, pasturing, wood and mowing lands; is well fenced with stone walls, and the same will be sold together with the Reversion of the widow's dower therein.

Terms are, half of the purchase to be paid down, the remaining half, six months credit given if required, with undoubted security.

STEPHEN LEAVITT, Adm'r.

Livermore, May 22d, 1849. 3w4

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, having been appointed, by Hon. Joseph Frost, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HOLLIS MANSFIELD,

late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months, commencing the twentieth day of April, have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpose at the office of D. L. Osgood in said Fryeburg, on the last Saturdays of June, July, August and September, next, at four of the clock in the forenoon of each day, and until four in the afternoon.

D. L. OSGOOD,
ASA CHARLES.

May 22, 1849. 3w4

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, on Saturday, the 30th of June next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel of Simeon Lane in Oxford, all the interest which Diana, George W., Harriet Wilson, and Esther Ann Wright, minor children of Ezra Wright, and heirs of Eliab Richmond late of Oxford deceased, have in the real estate of said deceased, it being five sixty-fifths.

ENAIAH PRATT, Guardian.

Oxford, May 22d, 1849. 3w4

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

EBENEZER TRUE, late of Turner,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN A. TRUE.

May 22, 1849. 4

Interesting to Ladies.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

AT THE

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

OF

MRS. COLE & CO.,

South Paris,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING BONNETS

and other goods, consisting in part of FLORENCE DEVAN, CORDID, MILAN, BRUNSWICK, COBURG, BIRD'S EYE, KEDAL, PUZZLE BRAID, and other BONNETS.—Also, a full stock of

Misses' and Childrens' Bonnets.

Together with a choice selection of new and fashionable

RIBBONS, FLOWERS

and other articles in the Millinery line.

Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Trimming Bonnets.

May 11, 1849. 3S1

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S DIRECT APPEAL

TO

All Purchasers of Shawls

AND

SILK GOODS

IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES!

The Proprietors of the well known

Silk and Shawl Store,

NO. 2 MILK STREET,

A FEW STEPS FROM WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON,

Have received, per late arrivals from Europe,

500 PACKAGES OF

New Shawls, Silks, Visites, Mantillas, &c.,

From which any Lady or Gentleman can make selection at the *very lowest wholesale prices*, by the single Shawl, Dress Pattern, or in larger quantities.

We have, at the present time, an incomparable assortment of

CASHMERE, BROCHE & VIENNE

Long and Square Shawls,

In new and splendid patterns;

BLACK SILK SHAWLS,

Large size and best qualities;

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

Plain, Damask, Figured, and richly Embroidered, of every quality and price.

THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,

In black and fancy colors;

PLAID, WOOL, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

Imported styles,—and also, choice patterns from the celebrated Bay State Mills.

A better assortment of Shawls cannot be found elsewhere, and we offer every article fresh from the Manufacturer, at only one small profit over the cost of importation.

SPLENDID BROCKADE FIG'D SILKS.

Rich CAMELEON PLAIN and CORDED SILKS,

[illegible] striped and plaid styles, in beautiful colors.

30 different kinds Of Black Silks,

with rich lustres, and made from pure boiled Silk. We urge it as an inducement, that all Silk Goods and Shawls found at one Establishment are *Full yard*, *Much Wider*, and *Better Quality* than any other firm or seller, as we intend to know the make and history of every article sold on our counters. We have also,

Paris Visites, Mantillas, and Sacks,

In elegant new patterns, some of which are richly trimmed and embroidered. Also a good assortment of

BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS AND VELVETS,

which, like our Shawls and Silk Goods, are offered in large or small quantities, at prices that must be gratifying to the purchaser.

Every Stranger visiting Boston can examine our Stock with little trouble and no expense; and [illegible] what constitutes a good [illegible] until they have visited the

Milk Street Silk and Shawl Store,

No. 2 Milk Street,

A few steps from Washington Street.

April 5. [illegible]

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Depot at the foot of India Street daily, Sundays excepted, on and after April 23, 1849, till further notice as follows:

Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls at 7.30 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Mechanic Falls for Portland at 11 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Lewiston Falls for Portland, 11.15 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

A *Freight Train* with a Passenger Car attached, will leave Mechanic Falls for Portland at 6 A. M. [illegible] Portland at 4.30 A. M. and for Lewiston Falls at 4 [illegible] P. M.

The Company will not be responsible for [illegible] in value and [illegible] their [illegible] the rate of one passenger [illegible] $500 additional value.

S. T. CORSER, [illegible]

Portland, April 17, 1849.

The 7.30 A. M. train to Portland [illegible] Lewiston with the Stages for [illegible] Wilton and Farmington. [illegible]

The 7.30 A. M. Train [illegible] at Mechanic Falls, Tuesdays, [illegible] with the Stages for [illegible] Rumford and Andover. The [illegible] M. Trains will connect daily [illegible] Norway, South Paris and [illegible] Bethel.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of

HOWE & CUSHMAN,

for the purpose of carrying on the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE,

In West India Goods & Groceries, Dry Goods, Hard Ware,

CROCKERY WARE, &C. &C.,

at the old stand of Jeremiah Howe.

JEREMIAH HOWE,
DAVID N. CUSHMAN.

Norway, April 17, 1849. 4

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers have for the past week been receiving from Boston a large and splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season, which were purchased

FOR CASH

and consequently enables us to sell them

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists of most kinds of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as MUSLIN D'LAINES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, BARAGES, FIG'D AND PLAIN SILKS, ALPACCAS, ALPINES, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Millinery Goods, such as

BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, WREATHS, TABS, TARLTONS, MUSLINS.

Likewise, CARPETINGS, MATRESSES, FEATHERS, BED TICKINGS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

All of which were purchased at very low prices, and will be sold accordingly.

Wanted in Exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce.

Also, Cash will be paid for

Wool, Wool Skins, Shipping Furs, Calf Skins, &c.

HOWE & CUSHMAN.

Norway, May 16, 1849. 4w3

NEW ARRANGEMENT & NEW SPRING GOODS AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. C. DENISON, C. P. TRUE & J. A. KENDALL

Having entered into a Co-partnership for *Mercantile purposes*, under the style of

DENISON, TRUE & KENDALL,

and having made large and commodious additions to the Store lately occupied by DENISON & TRUE, making it by far the

LARGEST STORE IN THE COUNTY!

would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are receiving by the *Daily Trains from Portland and Boston*, an

EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

particularly adapted to the Country Trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

either at Wholesale or Retail. And they would very respectfully renew their invitations to their Old Customers, and at the same time solicit new ones to call and examine their extensive assortment confidently assuring them that they shall not leave dissatisfied.

Messrs. D. T. & K. intend to keep constantly on hand, and in quantities for

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which may be found at all times:—

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmaretts, Codingtons and Satinetts, Plain and fancy Vestings, of all descriptions, together with a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS, Alpaccas, Madonna Stripes, Mohair Lustres, Dress Silks, Printed Lawns, &c. &c.

BROWN and BL'CH'D SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, Denims, Waddings, Battings, Gloves, Laces, Edgings; Black Silk, Cashmere and Fancy Shawls, and

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

BONNET ROOMS

Over NOYES & FRANCIS' STORE, where Bonnets are made and trimmed to order. Bonnet Ribbons, and Trimmings of all kinds, together with a rich variety of other Fancy Goods constantly on hand.

HATS, CAPS, CARPETING AND FEATHERS.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY; WRITING, WRAPPING, and ROOM PAPERS.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Hard and Crockery Ware, and Mirrors. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

CORN, FLOUR, NAILS, GLASS, LIME, PLASTER, IRON AND STEEL, Sheet Lead, Zinc. Boots Shoes and Leather. Lamp, and Linseed Oils, Paints, Ground Lead, &c.

Also—*LUMBER* of all kinds bought and sold.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

WANTED—20,000 lbs. WOOL; 100 Tons of RAGS; 10 Tons of BUTTER, 10,000 Doz. EGGS, and PRODUCE of all kinds.

Norway, May 1, 1849. tf 52

BUCK & WESCOTT'S CLOTHING STORE

At South Paris.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Paris and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

at the above mentioned place. Tendering their most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which they have received, they hope by punctual attendance, to receive a continuance of the same. Being regularly supplied from Boston with

Ready Made [illegible]

they flatter themselves [illegible] furnish Goods [illegible]

As cheap [illegible]

Fr[illegible]

C[illegible]

[illegible] Harvey, a victim of [illegible], and of a barbarious [illegible] died on the scaffold. [illegible] afterwards the court arrived at [illegible] in the west of England. It had [illegible] visited another assize town, and [illegible] A. had left three for execution.—[illegible] of these men, however, I had not [illegible]. So shocked had been my feelings [illegible] mournful event which had taken place [illegible] that I had gone into Wales for the change of scene. After roaming about [illegible] amid the wild solitude of Caernarvon, I took the stage for the city which the court was to visit, and arrived on the [illegible] previous to the opening of the assizes.

Well, are we to have a heavy calender?' I inquired next morning of a brother Barrister, on entering the court.

'Rather light for a March assize,' replied the [illegible] counsel, as he bustled onward.—'There's Cartwright's case—highway robbery—in which I am for the prosecution. He'll swing for it, and perhaps four or five others.'

'A good hanging Judge is A—,' said the under sheriff, who at this moment joined us, rubbing his hands, as if pleased with the prospect of a few executions. 'No chance of the prophecy yonder coming to pass, I suppose?'

'Not in the least,' replied the bustling counsel. 'He never looked better. His illness has gone completely off. And this day's work will brighten him up.'

Cartwright's trial came on. I had never seen the man before, and was not aware that this was the same person whom Harvey had incidentally told me he had discharged for theft; the truth being, that until the last moment of his existence that unfortunate man had not known how much he had been a sacrifice to this wretch's malice.

[illegible] feet [illegible] a painful [illegible] [illegible] By a [illegible] mastered his [illegible] with indignant [illegible], he thus replied [illegible] name, not of mercy, [illegible] about to be pass[illegible] The [illegible]; but nothing [illegible] thyou, pride blinding [illegible] fashion to your[illegible] conceits do you

Bonnets and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a large and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings and Fancy Goods, for sale cheap,

—among which may be found—

Florence, Devon Braid, Milan Edge, Corded Milan, Corded Brunswick, Coburg, Gimp, Pearl, Braid Edg'd Peddle, Jenny Lind, Puzzle Braid, French Lace, Rutland, Fancy Highland, Coburg Cord'd, English Straw, and Colored [illegible]

[illegible], but it always [illegible] on the ground—generally under [illegible] bush, a cabbage leaf or a barrow; and winks most bewitchingly to every passer by, the girls especially. In short, the animal couldn't stand erect if it were to try; and therefore it always receives its company seated. It never walks, trots, canters, gallops, nor flies; but when it moves, it goes with a lazy, goutish jerk and a hop, seldom giving more than one in *succession* before it stops to rest, think and meditate upon the improvements, or rather innovations of the age, and matters things in general. It possesses no tail, and is supposed to harbor no desire for one, since the saying is proverbial that, "It is no more needed than a toad wants a tail."—It displays no rings upon its fingers—wears none in its ears, in the place of which it has a precious jewel in its head. Would that as much could be said of the thousand and one fashionable human hop toads in the garden of society!

TREASURES OF MOULTAN.—The treasures discovered in the subterranean chambers of the citadel appear to be altogether of oriental magnificence and Asiatic profusion. Decending into the cavities in which the treasures of the fortress have been accumulated, the inspecting officer is said to have found opium, and indigo, and salt, and sulpher, and drugs of every description heaped together in endless profusion; enormous hoards of wheat on one hand, on the other almost inexhaustable stores of rice; stacks of ghee vessels brimming with their unctious contents; bales upon bales of costly shawls and gorgeous silks; chest after chest crammed with scabbards, blazing with gold and jewels; tiers of copper canisters filled to the brim with gold mohurs. "My pompen," says a correspondent of the Delhi Gazette, "cannot describe the variety of wealth displayed to the inquisitive eye. Tumbrils, under strong guards, have been moving to and fro with gold coin, all the day. And, in addition to this, three or four crores of specie were still known to be concealed, beyond the amount already discovered—one crore of rupees being one million of pounds sterling."

AGRICULTURAL.

A Valuable Hint for Farmers.

FROM THE GARDENER'S CHRONICLE.

The celebrated Mr. Robert Bakewell, of Dishly, Leicestershire, and the founder of the New Leicestershire sheep, used to tell an anecdote with exceeding high glee, of a farmer not only of the old school, but of the olden times. The farmer, who owned and occupied one thousand acres of land, had three daughters. When his eldest daughter married, he gave her one quarter of his land for her portion but no money; and he found, by little more speed and a little better management, the produce of his farm did not decrease when his second daughter married, he gave her one third of the remaining land for her portion, but no money. He then set to work, and began to grub up his furze and fern, and ploughed up what he called his poor dry furze land even when the furze covered in some closes nearly half the land. After giving half his land away to two of his daughters, to his great surprise he found that his produce increased—he made more money, because his new broken up furze land brought excessive crops, and at the same time he farmed the whole of his land better, for he employed three times more laborers upon it; he rose two hours sooner in the morning, had no more dead fallows once in three years; instead of which he got two green crops in one year, and ate them upon the land. A garden never requires a dead fallow. But the great advantage was, that he had got the same money to manage five hundred acres as he had to manage one thousand acres—therefore he laid out double the money upon his land. When his third and last daughter married, he gave her two hundred and fifty acres, or half which remained, for her portion, and no money. He then found that he had the same money to farm one-quarter of the land as he had at first to farm the whole. He began to ask himself a few questions, and set his wits to work how he was to make as much of two hundred and fifty acres as he had done of one thousand acres. He then paid off his bailiff, who weighed twenty stone!—rose with the larks in the warm days, and went to bed with the lamb—he got as much more work done for his money, he made his servants, laborers and horses move faster—broke them from their snail's pace—and found that the eye of the master quickened the pace of the servant. He saw the beginning and the ending of everything; and to his servants and laborers, instead of saying, 'Go and do it,' he said to them, 'Let us go, my boys, and do it.' Between come and go he soon found out a great difference. He grubbed up the whole of his furze and ferns, and then ploughed the whole of his poor grass land up, and converted a great deal of corn into meat for the sake of the manure, and he preserved his black water (the essence of manure) cut his hedges down which had not been plashed for forty or fifty years; straightened his zig-fences cut his water-courses straight, and gained a deal of land by doing so; made dams and sluices, and irrigated all the land he could; he grubbed up many hedges and borders covered with bushes, in some places from ten to fourteen yards in width, some more in his small closes, some not wider than streets; and threw three, four, five, and six closes into one. He found out that, instead of growing white-thorn hedges and haws to feed foreign birds in the winter, he could grow food for man instead of migatory birds. After all this improvement he grew more, and made more of two hundred and fifty acres than he did of one thousand; at the same time he found out that half of England at that time was not cultivated from the want of means to cultivate it with. I let him rams and sold him long-horned bulls (said Mr. Bakewell), and told him the real value of labor, both in doors and out, and what ought to be done within a certain time. I taught him to sow less and plough better—that there were limits and measures to all things—and that the husbandman ought to be stronger than the farm. I told him how to make hot land colder, and cold land hotter, light land stiffer, and stiff land lighter. I soon caused him to shake off all his old deep rooted prejudices, and I grafted new ones in their places. I told him not to breed inferior cattle, sheep or horses, but the best of each kind, for the best consumed no more than the worst. My friend became a new man in his old age, and died rich.

TO FARMERS AND DAIRY-MEN.

ANTHONY & EMERSON'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY CHURN, PATENTED JAN. 9, 1849.—In bringing this effectual and simple Churn into use, the proprietors, feeling confidence in its capabilities, do not hesitate to pronounce it the best Churn ever offered to the public. This Churn is on exhibition at the agency,

54 BROAD STREET, UP STAIRS, BOSTON.

And in order to convince the incredulous and satisfy the curious, at TWELVE O'CLOCK DAILY,

A CHURNING WILL BE MADE.

The public are invited to call and examine the machine, and see its utility tested. It combines the following valuable qualities:

1st. It produces butter in less time than any other Churn, making it and gathering it from sweet milk in from three to eight minutes, and from cream in much less time.

2d. It produces more butter from the same amount [illegible] than the ordinary method, as it [illegible] and scientific manner.

[illegible]

PROBATE NOTICES.

To the Hon. Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Oxford:

RESPECTFULLY represents MOSES TOWN of Danvers in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that on the twenty-fifth day of February, now last past, Peter B. Town, then of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth aforesaid, then in full life, made and executed his last Will and Testament; that soon after, the said Peter died at said Boston; and that since the decease of said Peter, his said last Will and Testament has been proved and allowed, at Boston aforesaid, to wit, on the twenty-sixth day of March, last past, and duly established as the last Will and Testament of said deceased, agreeably to the laws of said Commonwealth—and that he, the said Moses, was duly appointed Executor of said Will.

He further represents that there is real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, situated in Norway in said County of Oxford, on which said Will may operate.

He therefore prays, that this Hon. Court may assign a time and place for hearing the case, and that after due notice in the premises agreeably to law, said Will may be allowed and recorded in said County of Oxford, and established therein as and for the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

May 22, 1849. MOSES TOWN.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. JOB PRINCE, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford:

YOUR Petitioner, Guardian and Trustee of Eri Stearns of Gilead in said County, an insane person, would respectfully represent that the said Eri is now an inmate, at his own expense, in the Insane Hospital situated at Augusta in the County of Kennebec, and is likely to so remain there for a considerable length of time; that he is now indebted to said Institution and the amount of his indebtedness is constantly accumulating; that your Petitioner has no means in his hands, belonging to the said Eri, for the payment of what he is now owing and for his future support at the said Insane Hospital, excepting a small amount in value of personal property and his real estate situated in said Gilead and in Bethel in said County, viz. the said Eri's homestead farm in said Gilead, and a farm in the East Parish of said Bethel, commonly called the Goodenow farm—and that a partial sale of said real estate would be greatly injurious to the value thereof and prejudicial to the interests of said Eri: Wherefore, your petitioner prays this Hon. Court, after due proceedings had, to grant him license to sell said personal property and sell and convey the whole of said real estate at public or private sale.

JOSIAH STEARNS.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

On the foregoing petition, it was Ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. JOB PRINCE, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford. *Greeting:*

THE Estate of HENRY RUSS, late of Paris, is encumbered with a mortgage of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, or thereabouts, and the personal property of said estate being all disposed of, I would therefore pray to be empowered to sell all and any real estate, as a partial sale would be an injury to the residue, belonging to the said Henry's estate, for the payment of the aforesaid claims and charges of administration, &c.

WM. RUSS, Adm'r of the Estate aforesaid.

Paris, May 22, 1849.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

On the foregoing petition, it was Ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

A. G. COLE, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel F. Mabie, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, and J. C. MABIE, surviving partner, having presented their first accounts of their administration of the estate of said deceased for Probate:

It was Ordered, that notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice [illegible] that he has been duly appointed [illegible] the trust of Administrator of the Estate of [illegible]

[illegible] LEY, late of Rumford, [illegible]

[illegible] WALKER.

DR. SPEAR'S

SO MUCH CELEBRATED

Indian Vegetable Medicines,

ARE Universally Acknowledged to be the Safest, Cheapest, and Most Effectual Remedies for the various Diseases of the human System, ever offered to the public. They can be relied on with confidence to cure all curable cases. Their action is immediate and thorough, eradicating disease in its worst forms. Thousands who have been pronounced incurable by their Physicians, yet live, to testify to the virtues of these extraordinary preparations, having been restored to sound health by their use.

These Medicines are too well known to require an extended notice. Scarcely a village exists throughout New England, where living witnesses cannot be found to tell of their inestimable value.

We will name here some of the principal Medicines and their uses, referring the enquirer after health, to the "FAMILY PHYSICIAN," a work edited by Dr. J. S. Spear, where may be found a brief treatise on the origin and nature of the principal diseases which afflict humanity; directions how to preserve and restore health, together with some certificates from highly respectable persons, testifying to their healing virtues and urging their importance.—This book can be obtained of Dr. Spear's Agents free.

BALM OF LIFE, Nos. 1 & 2.—For Consumption, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Debility, Nervous Affections, Phthisic, Asthma, Palpitation, Bronchitis, &c.

CATARRH SNUFF.—For Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Headache, &c.; this is a certain cure for Catarrh, and surpasses any other preparation for cleansing the head in cases of colds, &c.

The LIVERWORT PILLS, have been for a long time considered a universal medicine. A trial of one box will satisfy the patient that they are the best purgative known. They remove the most severe colds, coughs, pains or fevers if taken in season.

SCROFULA SYRUP.—This is one of the most effectual agents in use for cleansing and purifying the system, whether of a scrofulous or cancerous nature. It is a compound of seventeen ingredients, and of a purely vegetable character. For efficacy and safety it cannot be surpassed.

COLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY CORDIAL, if used according to directions, a cure is warranted in every case for which it is recommended.

GERMAN LOTION.—This is warranted to cure the Salt Rheum in its worst forms.

TONIC CORDIAL is one of the most powerful tonics ever discovered; it is the best female medicine to be obtained.

WOMAN'S FRIEND, for the falling of the womb. This is the only remedy before the public for this purpose. It obviates the necessity of resorting to instruments, and is unquestionably a most certain remedy.

EYE WATER.—This is the best eye water now in use.

GRAVEL MIXTURE.—This will cure all cases of the gravel. For other remedies, see "Family Physician."

All the ingredients of the above Medicines are furnished by Nature herself, and are combined in accordance with known principles universally received as sound by all scientific Physicians.

Their merits have been acknowledged by thousands. They have been tested and proved to be equal to the consideration claimed for them.

If a fair trial fails to restore health, so confident is the proprietor of their efficacy, that the expense of any other means which does effect a cure will be paid, provided it does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Principal Office, 570 Washington street, Boston. Sold also by Hubbard & Stevens, Paris; A. Field, South Paris; E. Atwood & Co. Buckfield; Noyes & Francis, Norway; F. Blake, Harrison.—may 15 1y2

Ho! for California!

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, would respectfully inform the citizens of Oxford County that in connection with his Tailoring Establishment, he has a complete assortment of

Ready Made Clothing

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

from one of the first Establishments in the country, suitable for every day and genteel wear for Farmers, Mechanics, and citizens generally, at prices for cash that cannot fail to "suit," as he will sell as cheap as can be bought in the State. The following are a few of the many articles he has for sale:

Overcoats, Cloaks & Sacks,

very cheap.—Brown, blue and black Broadcloth

DRESS COATS.---SACKS

of all qualities, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

CASSIMERES, DOE SKIN, SATINET and other PANTS.

OVERALLS.--VESTS

Of all descriptions and all prices.

SHIRTS.--RED FLANNEL, PLAIN AND Linen bosom Shirts—Dickeys,—Stock Cravats, &c. &c., together with a large Stock of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins,

Tweeds, Vestings, &c.,

which he will be happy to make to order [illegible] and to fit.

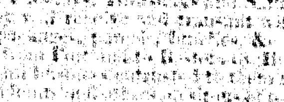
He will keep his Stock constantly replenished [illegible] that persons wishing for any garment [illegible]

PETER B. FROST.

Norway Village, April 20, 1849.

HOWE & CO'S

Paris and Portland Express.



THE subscribers would inform their friends [illegible] that they have recently started [illegible] Express, Arrivering between Paris and Portland [illegible]

Leave Paris Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] South Paris [illegible] Mails and [illegible] the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road to Portland. Returning, leave Portland [illegible] A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

[illegible]

JEREMIAH HOWE.

AZEL S. TUTTLE.

Paris, April 23, 1849.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.

CALVIN WHITMAN

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that [illegible]

[illegible]

J. E. & A. M. WHITMAN, [illegible]

Paris, May 22, 1849.

[illegible]ebron Academy.

[illegible] Term of Hebron Academy [illegible] Monday, June 4, [illegible] the charge of [illegible]

[illegible]

SETH BARROWS, Sec'y.

OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE Summer Session of this School will commence on Monday the 4th day of June next, and continue eleven weeks.

INSTRUCTORS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, PRINCIPAL.

AARON YOUNG, JR., INSTRUCTOR IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Miss ZILPAH W. BARKER, ASSISTANT.

Miss FRANCES WADSWORTH, TEACHER OF MUSIC AND DRAWING.

WILLIAM A. RUST, M. D., LECTURER ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

TUITION.—$1,50, 3,00, 4,00, 4,50.

BOARD, in families for males, $1,50; females, $1,25 per week.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The recent accession, to the Institute, of the extensive Collection of Dr. Young, and the engagement of his services as Instructor in Natural Science, will be hailed, by the friends of the Institution, with entire satisfaction. A neat and commodious Laboratory and Lecture room is fitting up, also rooms for the deposit of his Cabinet of Minerals, Shells, Plants, &c., embracing several thousand specimens.

During the ensuing Session (commencing the first Monday of June, 1849) a Course of about Fifty Lectures will be given on the Botany of Maine.

For particulars apply to Hon. Stephen Emery, President of Trustees or to the Principal.

South Paris, April 27, 1849. 6w1

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th day of June next, and continue eleven weeks.

The Institution is under the charge of J. G. FYFIELD, A. B., who will be assisted by competent and experienced Teachers.

Accomplished and faithful Teachers in Music, Drawing and Penmanship are employed to take charge of those branches.

No efforts will be wanting on the part of the Trustees or Teachers to make this School delightful and thorough.

Tuition, 3 to $4, per term, without deductions for absences.

Board, for males, $1,50; for females, $1,25, without extra charge. H. G. COLE, President.

Norway, May 1, 1849. 5w1

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have made the seventh assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for and taken in the Capital Stock of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer at his office in Buckfield, on the 11th day of June next.

WASHINGTON LONG,

Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.

Buckfield, May 7, 1849. 1

To the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford:

YOUR Petitioners, Inhabitants of said County, would respectfully request that the County road located from Buckfield Village to intersect the Bog Brook road near Samuel Bridgham's farm (formerly owned by James Murdock) on the Petition of James Hersey Ed. and others, or that part of it from the point where said location leaves the old road near Rodney Clafin's in said Buckfield to the point of intersection on the said Bog Brook road, may be discontinued. ZUBY ROBINSON & 21 others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May A. D. 1849.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Bridgham's Tavern in Buckfield Village, on Monday, the second day of July next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Buckfield and Hebron, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Buckfield and Hebron, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public Newspaper printed at Paris in said County, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and order thereon.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of license from the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction at [illegible] at private sale [illegible] Saturday the [illegible] day of July next, at one o'clock P. M., all the right in equity of redeeming [illegible]

HENRY H. PACKARD,

[illegible]

JONATHAN COLE, Adm'r.

Woodstock, May 17, 1849. 3

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Jonathan Virgin and Peter Kimball, [illegible] under the firm of

VIRGIN & KIMBALL,

was dissolved the 10th inst., by mutual consent. All demands against said firm are to be presented to said Virgin for payment, and all those who have unsettled debts with said firm are requested to settle the same immediately.

JONA. VIRGIN,

PETER KIMBALL.

Rumford, May 16, 1849.

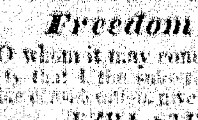
NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Nathaniel [illegible], late of [illegible] in the County of Oxford, deceased, by his deed of Mortgage dated May 21, 1846, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 82, page 168, conveyed to me, William Goddard, certain premises therein described; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the said Goddard claims to foreclose the same, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM GODDARD.

Bethel, May 20, 1849.

Bold Washington.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the famous [illegible] horse, called the Bold Washington, [illegible]

AMERICA FARRAR.

Buckfield, May 18, 1849. 3

Freedom Notice.

TO whom it may concern. This may certify, that I, the subscriber, have this day given to my son,

EZRA STEPHENS,

a minor, his time, to act and trade for himself until he shall become of lawful age. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. BENJAMIN S. STEPHENS.

Attest: SAMUEL FILLEY.

Paris, May 8, 1849. 3w2

L. T. BOOTHBY.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

AND

AUCTIONEER.

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

FARMERS, MECHANICS,

CITIZENS, and especially

Ladies with their little Boys,

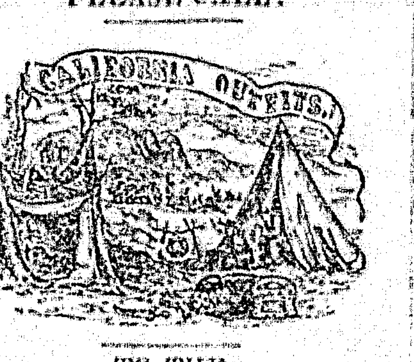
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

For 1849,

Is now ready, at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!

PLEASE CALL!



TO THE

TRAVELLING PUBLIC!

☞ VISIT HEAD QUARTERS for your Outfits.—As many of our citizens and New Englanders in neighboring towns, are about starting for the New El Dorado, or California Gold Diggings,—having no experience as to what they will require for their convenience and comfort, or in purchasing at Low Prices,—or, in short, in getting a good, suitable Outfit for a little money,—they should go to Head Quarters, Boston.—Having made the Outfitting Business our study,—three-fourths of our entire force, numbering some fifty clerks, being all engaged in this new branch of our trade,—and having fitted out a number of extensive companies, we are prepared to furnish our patrons with a Printed List of all suitable articles required, and also information concerning the various routes to the Gold Regions.—It is amusing to see Oak Hall daily thronged with various groups—old men, young men, boys—rich and poor,—very few admitting where they are bound,—but the Outfit selected from the following useful Mining Articles, generally tells the story.—Feather River Overcoats—Spanish or California Cloaks, adapted to the double purpose of Cloak by day, and Blanket by night—Sutter's Long Mining Waistcoats—Linen Sacks—Thin Pants—Light Vests—Oil, or India Rubber Suits—Life Preservers—Isthmus Bags, for Pack Mules—Canteens—Travelling Bags—beds—Gold Bags—Tents, one of which can be seen pitched at Oak Hall Rotunda—Hammocks—Matresses—Blankets—Musquito Bars—Fancy Striped Travelling Shirts—Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers—Cravats or Stocks—Pocket Hdkfs.—Thin Shoes—El Dorado Caps—California Hats—Bowie Knives—Pocket Knives—Pistols—Travelling Trunks—Carpet Bags—Umbrellas—Money Belts—Hair and Tooth Brushes—Soap—Pocket Combs and Mirrors—Also, a large lot of Ready made Clothing, cheap, for Shipping—Mining Clothes for laboring purposes—Blue Pants—Sacks—Coats, &c. &c.—We hope that all who are going will stroll to their outfits, that they will not wait until they are in a good supply of the above named articles.—It is an outfit from California are correct, it will require the Large Lounge to purchase any of the above useful articles out there.—A Printed List for patrons of this establishment of necessary articles, required for six months, one, two, or three years Outfit, together with prospectus explanatory of various routes, can be had by post paid application, addressed to "Oak Hall."—When a large company or club desire it, one of my travelling agents will be despatched to them in order.—Together with the above we have an Extensive Stock of every grade of Clothing, adapted to those who have not caught the "Gold Fever," and prefer to remain at home.

RECAPITULATION OF ABOVE ARTICLES, WITH PRICES ATTACHED.

Spanish or California Cloaks, for double purpose, Blankets or Cloaks,	2 50 to 15 00
Feather River Mining Coats	6 50 to 12 00
Capt. Sutter's Long Mining Waistcoats,	3 00 to 5 50
Linen Sacks or Thin Coats,	75 to 1 25
Thin Pants, adapted to that climate,	50 to 2 00
Vests, of various patterns,	25 to 1 50
Oil Suits, adapted to the voyage and the rainy season,	1 75 to 6 25
India Rubber Coats or Capes,	[illegible]
India Rubber Pants,	[illegible]
India Rubber Life Preservers,	[illegible]
Isthmus Bags, for Pack Mules,	1 75 to 2 25
Canteens, for drink,	25 to 1 00
Traveling Bags,	[illegible]
Gold Bags,	[illegible]
Tents, of various patterns, [illegible] Oak Hall Rotunda,	5 00 to 40 00
Hemp Hammocks, for sleeping in the open air,	1 75 to 2 00
Mattresses,	1 00 to 2 00
Blankets,	1 00 to 5 00
Musquito Bars, [illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Striped Traveling Shirts,	[illegible]
Red Flannel Shirts, Drawers, &c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

—Together—

with every variety of Traveling and Convenient Articles, constituting the most Extensive in the Outfitting Line, in any Establishment in the United States!

By selecting from this my stock, the trouble of [illegible] establishments will be avoided, as here you can find every thing wanted. Remember

Pick Axe for a Capt. Sutter Long Mining Waistcoat.

OAK HALL,

BOSTON,

32, 34, 36 & 38, ANN STREET,

Wooden Buildings—Diamond Windows—Nearly opposite Merchants' Row.

G. W. SIMMONS & CO.

April 3, 1849. 6m48

STEPHEN EMERY,

COUNSELLOR

AND

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned to his former Office over the Probate office, where he may be found at all business hours.

Persons indebted to the late copartnership of STEPHEN EMERY & SON are requested to call and make a settlement.

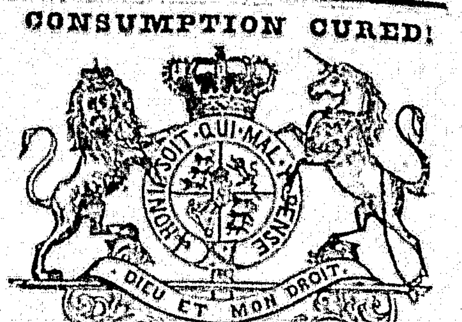
Paris, Dec. 4, 1848. tf 31

D. PORTER STOWELL,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

CONSUMPTION CURED!



BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM, the Great English Remedy for Pectoral and Pulmonary diseases, still stands unrivalled and unsurpassed as the most elegant, agreeable, and effectual curative of these formidable complaints, now known to the civilized world.

Three years trial in the United States, during which time it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, has only served to establish its pre-eminent merit in all parts of the country, as the great and

ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY

in the worst cases of Pulmonary disease; and the best and most agreeable curative of all slight forms of colds, cough and inflammation, that can possibly be used.

SPITTING OF BLOOD!

This frightful symptom of approaching Consumption, is speedily checked and prevented by the use of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, which heals the affected membrane, removes the incipient tubercles, and restores those vital organs, the lungs, to a sound and healthy condition.

REMEMBER THIS:

Spitting of Blood always arises from a tendency to Tuberculous disease; and if not checked, at the outset, will sooner or later determine in death. A person who raises blood once, will raise blood again unless a proper curative is immediately employed.

PAIN IN THE SIDE!

This distressing symptom of Consumption arises from inflammation of the Lungs, of the Membrane called the Pleura, or from Bronchial affection of the air-passages. In either case it is a very dangerous indication of disease. It prevents full and free breathing, and wears away the natural strength of the system. The cause of this symptom should be removed at once; and nothing can possibly affect that object so speedily and happily as the Great English Remedy, discovered by Dr. Buchan, which is entirely vegetable in its ingredients, and perfectly harmless in its qualities.

BE WISE TO-DAY!

Delay in any Consumptive tendency, is eventually Death, under all ordinary treatment. Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam is a great ANTIDOTE, as well as CURATIVE. If you have any symptoms above described, be advised in time.

Sold in large bottles at only one dollar per bottle.

By special appointment—David F. Bradlee & Son, 130 Washington street, Boston, Mass., sole Agents for the United States and British American Provinces.

AGENTS—J. K. Hammond, Paris; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; S. Holt, Waterford; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; F. Tucker, Portland. And sold by the dealers in Medicine generally throughout New England. 1y5

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

PHYSICAL BITTERS,

AT FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SARSAPARILLA, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters have now become a standard medicine, universally approved by physicians as a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy for Scrofula, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases, Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and Running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Evil Humors, Eruptions on the Face or Body, Cancerous Sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after long study given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very pleasant to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood [illegible] and West Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE & Son, 130 Washington street, Boston.

AGENTS—Paris, J. K. Hammond; Norway, R. Noyes; Portland, H. H. Hay; and sold by dealers in Medicine generally throughout New England.

Aug. 15, 1848. 1y15

BLANKS! BLANKS!

A PRIME assortment of BLANKS, printed on good paper, [illegible] constantly for sale at the Bookstore [illegible] the following, viz:

[illegible]

All orders for the above, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to. B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1848. tf 51

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore. B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

2500 Lumber!

FEET of GUTTER STUFF, of extra Clear Pine, for sale by L. B. HUMPHREY.

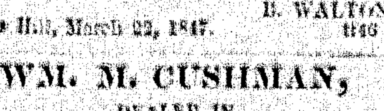
South Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 47

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1846. 3tf

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. tf46

WM. M. CUSHMAN,

DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Goods,

41 NORWAY VILLAGE, Me.